



PUBLISHED
QUARTERLY BY
JAMES WICK
Rochester, N.Y.

PRICE 25 CTS A YEAR.

OUR FLORAL CHROMOS.

For the purpose of increasing the love of Flowers, we have, for several years, published at least one Chromo each year. They are not cheap things, but beautiful pictures, true to nature, and superior to any Floral Chromos in Europe or America; every Flower is of natural size and color. We sell them at *the actual cost*, without profit. Each Chromo is accompanied by a Key, giving the names of all the Flowers. The little sketches will show their character.



CHROMO A is 16 by 20 inches, and contains portraits of 31 varieties of our most popular flowers, and has always been the favorite.



CHROMO C is an elegant piece, the flowers finely painted and exceedingly truthful. It contains 41 varieties, and all of natural size.



CHROMO D is composed of flowers of the spring-flowering bulbs, such as Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocuses, Narcissus, etc., 36 varieties.



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PRICE OF CHROMOS.—On paper, sized and varnished, postage paid, 75 cents each. The whole collection of Eight for \$5.00.

On Cloth and Stretchers, just like an oil painting, ready for the frame, \$1.50 each, postage or Express charges paid by us. The collection of Eight, on Stretchers, \$10.

See Third page of Cover.



THE FIRST NUMBER of the FLORAL GUIDE for 1876 we present to our readers with a good deal of pleasure. We have made an important change, and one we think greatly for the good of our readers, and yet perhaps all will not agree with us. For many years the first number of the GUIDE has been almost entirely made up of descriptions of flowers and vegetables, with their prices. This was repeated every year, with such alterations from time to time as experience taught us to be necessary. Such a course seemed unwise, as we felt quite sure we could occupy the space much more profitably with fresh matter, than by telling the same old story annually. In view of the change then determined upon, last year we made, at very great labor and expense, an entirely new arrangement of matter in the first number of the GUIDE, as all our readers must have observed. The priced list of seeds, etc., was separated from the descriptions, and the first hundred pages made in fact a book on *Flowers and Vegetables*, and we flatter ourselves as plain and instructive and interesting and truthful as any book to be procured, even at ten times its cost. Its teachings and descriptions will be good for years, so that all who have this number will not need a duplicate copy, and would not be benefited should we send them another, even with a new date. These numbers are preserved everywhere, as they should be. A list of prices for the present year, of all seeds, bulhs, etc., with brief descriptions, will be found at the end of this number, and called our PRICED CATALOGUE.

There are, however, a few persons in the world who have not taken the FLORAL GUIDE, and know nothing of its merits. This will be rather startling news to some of our old readers, but we can assure them that we are serious in the remark, and that it is true, to the best of our knowledge and belief. For the benefit, then, of those who have thus far so forgotten their true interests as to neglect to read the GUIDE, we have enlarged and improved the first number of last year, added four beautiful new chromo plates, being groups or bouquets of flowers representing the different classes, as a group of *Annuals*, *Perennials*, *Flowers of Tender Bulbs* and of *Hardy Bulbous Flowers*, making four elegant and truthful groups of flowers. The whole book makes about one hundred and fifty pages, and we sell it in paper covers at 35 cents, and in fine cloth covers at 65 cents. We call it VICK'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN.

The FLORAL GUIDE is published as usual, at 25 cents a year, and free of charge to customers who trade with us to the amount of one dollar or more.

The PRICED LIST is sent free to all who apply, and a copy is attached to both the FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN, and the first number of the FLORAL GUIDE.



A TRIP TO THE PACIFIC.

IN NUMBER THREE of the FLORAL GUIDE of last year, we gave some account of our trip to the Pacific coast, and of the beautiful flowers and strange plants and wonderful trees that we there beheld. Our space was too contracted, or our powers of condensation too small, for we were unable to finish the story, and after taking our readers to the Calaveras Grove of mammoth trees, were compelled to allow them to remain there all through the autumn, and really there are but few pleasanter places for a long sojourn. One of our leading Rochester nurserymen on a recent visit, was so delighted with the grove that he determined, if possible, to become its owner, and succeeded in making a bargain for the purchase, with one of the owners, but the other and non-resident partner objected to the sale.

Our readers of last year will please excuse us for copying a page already published, which we do for the purpose of furnishing new readers the "round trip" complete, from San Francisco to the Big Trees, the Yosemite, and return.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO THE CALAVERAS BIG TREES.

After making arrangements for horses and wagon to be in waiting at Milton, the terminus of the railroad, perhaps about thirty miles north-east of Stockton, we bade our good friends in San Francisco farewell for a season, and taking an early start, reached Milton about noon, where we were packed into stages, or rather three-seated wagons, and about dark arrived at a somewhat deserted mining town called Murphy's Camp, having made twenty-nine miles over a strange,



MAMMOTH TREES OF CALIFORNIA.

dusty, but to us a pleasant road. Here we remained for the night and the next morning continued our journey to the big trees, yet fifteen miles east, and nearly 2,500 feet upwards. The route was exceedingly pleasant, and our anticipations were at fever heat. The grand Sugar Pines, in the distance, we felt quite sure were the big trees, and the biggest trees in the world. Before noon we reached the pleasant hotel of Mr. PERRY, at the edge of the *Calaveras Grove*, and after removing the accumulation of dust from clothes and person, determined to have a look at once, although dinner was announced—a matter of no small importance to the hungry mountain traveler. Until we traveled in California we did not know that eating was of so much consequence. We had just a look, and we thought the trees were not as large as we expected—that these Californians delighted in big stories as well as big trees—then we thought they were pretty large, very large, but not big enough to make so much fuss about—then we looked again, and didn't have a very decided opinion; in fact, had become somewhat mixed, and thought we had better go to dinner. When we came out again the trees were a good deal larger, and they got larger every moment we looked at them. So we walked through this grove of fifty acres, containing about one hundred big trees, and they were certainly large—they must be large—figures tell the truth, and we passed a string around some of them that measured between sixty and seventy feet, and others, by pacing, twenty feet and over in diameter; and no doubt over a hundred feet to



the lowest branch, while the tops soared three hundred feet above us. Of course, such trees were entitled to the name "Big," but their trunks are as smooth and straight as arrows, and everything around is large and it is difficult at first to realize their immensity. These big trees possess no beauty, save in their trunks, the foliage being thin and scattering and almost out of sight, while the trunk presents the most graceful shaft mortal eye ever beheld. We give an engraving of both foliage and cone, of about natural size. The Sugar Pine, a most beautiful and majestic tree, abounds in the mountains, and if not overshadowed by its mammoth neighbors would be thought of immense proportions. We measured some that were more than ten feet in diameter, unless we have forgotten the correct figures. They bear elegant cones, sometimes eighteen inches in length, and as they grow among the big trees, and the cones drop to the ground, they are often collected by tourists and carried away as the fruit of the Mammoth Tree, which bears but a small cone, as seen by our engraving. The Sugar Pine exudes a sugary gum, hence the name. After a short stay among the Mammoth Trees, and we have ever since regretted its brevity, we commenced our return to Murphy's Camp, and having no occasion to watch for the wonderful trees were at leisure to enjoy the delightful scenery; and we do not think there are fifteen miles of travel in the world that will afford such wondrous delight. Here we first saw the Sugar Pines, and the strange Snow Plant, the poisonous *Tarantula*, that makes its beautiful little cave in the earth, with its curiously hinged door. Here, too, we first saw water carried in canals for almost a score of miles, on mountain sides, and over ravines, for irrigation or mining purposes. The Tarantula makes a home in the earth, composed of small sticks and clay four or five inches in depth, and three inches in diameter. It is hollow the whole length, and the opening about an inch in diameter, has a soft, velvety lining, and is covered with an ingeniously contrived trap-door, hung by an easily working substantial hinge that may be opened hundreds of times without injury. Here the Tarantula abides hidden from his prey, and also from his enemies. The bite of this ugly spider is exceedingly poisonous, and is said sometimes to occasion death. We have endeavored in the engravings to show the appearance of the spider and his home. The latter was drawn from a specimen we brought home, but we didn't bring one of the "animals," and so have had to make its portrait up from memory and the books.

As we neared the village of Murphy's Camp we observed dense clouds of smoke rising towards the heavens from a point not far from where that place was supposed to be, and many and curious were the guesses as to its cause, but we soon discovered that the whole village was on fire, and as we had left our baggage at the hotel, anxiety soon took the place of curiosity. Our hotel, with about half-a-dozen other houses alone were saved. Thus many of the mining villages of California pass away.

FROM THE MAMMOTH TREES TO THE YOSEMITE VALLEY.

After a night's rest, we were about to say, but rather a night of uneasy weariness, for it seemed as though half of the wild Indians of California and the wilder white men, had assembled to celebrate the destruction of the village in a drunken night carousal, our party of twenty-three persons, all but four or five being tourists from the Eastern States and Europe, made an early start for the Yosemite Valley about ninety miles distant, and which we supposed we could reach in two days' travel. The person from whom we had hired our conveyance in San Francisco had agreed to telegraph to the various halting places, so that we would be provided with proper food and lodgings, for a party of twenty-three tired and hungry travelers cannot always find beds and food at these mountain hostleries. This promise, however, was forgotten, or of little avail. A ride of



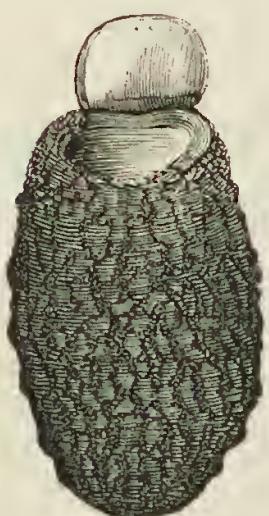
LEAF AND CONE OF MAMMOTH TREE.



eighteen miles brought us to the pretty village of Sonora, at about half-past eleven o'clock, and the prospect of a good dinner seemed encouraging, for we drove up to a commodious, neat and apparently well-kept hotel. Observing a striped pole, indicating the location of a professor of the tonsorial art, we thought a little shaving and washing and brushing would be a fitting preparation for a good dinner. On returning to the hotel we found our party at the table, and noticed they did not appear cheerful, and were not long in discovering the cause. They were enjoying a cold lunch, and of all the miserable things in the world, a California cold lunch is the most miserable. We took a vacant seat at the table, and soon the waiter brought us a plate of meat that might have been designed for corned beef when it was cooked, but which appeared quite aged, and of about the color and toughness of sole-leather. We asked for something a little better, when the acommodating waiter, after diligent search, appeared with a dish of greasy pork which he deposited on the table before us. We indignantly inquired if he was not aware that we were of the Jewish persuasion and held in abomination everything of the swine kind. We also indulged in a little flattery, stating that we had good reason for believing that this was a well-kept house, and had expected the best meal on the route, and could not think of leaving without a warm "square meal," suggesting that a tender beef-steak and potatoes would be acceptable. We had no idea of getting much to eat, our main object being to make a little fun for the gloomy company. The waiter expressed his willingness to try for a beefsteak, and started for

the kithen. We allowed him to reaeh the kithen door, then re-ealled him, expressing doubts whether in our starving condition we could survive until that beef-steak was cooked, and suggesting a little soup or something of the kind. In a few minutes he returned with a stew which was really good; and soon an excellent steak and potatoes were placed before us. We stated that this confirmed our good opinion of the character of the house, and asked for some business eards—a whole pack—as we intended to recommend all our friends to stop there, particularly for dinner.

For dessert, strawberries were the only dish, and while these were placed upon the table pretty freely in oval dishes, they were served to the company in diminutive sauce-plates holding half-a dozen. When one of them was brought to us we objected to its shape declarling we had a great dislike to those round plates, and always preferred strawberries in oval



TARANIULA CAVE.



TARANTULA.

dishes, so one was produced, holding about a pint, or more, and after seuring sugar we inquired for a table-spoon, which was brought by the smiling waiter, amid the laughs and cheers of the company, who were beginning to feel rather merry over our success in obtaining a good dinner under unfavorable circumstances.

On retiring from the table we expressed some concern for the company lest they might starve before reaching the Valley, as impudence was quite as essential as money in traveling, a quality in which they seemed to be fearfully lacking. Hastening to the telegraph office, I sent a message to "PRIEST'S," twenty-four miles further on, which was to be our stopping-place for the night, ordering a good supper for twenty-three starving people, and a more glorious supper than Mr. PRIEST provided no mountain travelers, ever enjoyed. With Mrs. PRIEST, and her neat and pretty daughters for waiters, we could have enjoyed a much poorer supper; but with such a supper and such waiters our cup of happiness seemed to be full.

From Sonora to PRIEST'S we experienced the warmest weather on our route, except, perhaps, a day or so at San Jose. The country was broken, the wild flowers and shrubbery abundant, but very few large trees. On this route we crossed a river, the Tuolumne, we think, on a peculiar ferry propelled by the force of the stream. For a mile or so after crossing this river the route followed the bed of a dry creek, and as it was sunset, we inquired how long before our stopping-place would be reached, and were somewhat surprised to learn that we had some two hours of travel still before supper and rest. Surprised at the time required, as we knew the dis-



tancee was only five or six miles, we expressed our ability to finish the journey on foot in far less time. The driver merely said, "perhaps so;" and soon we began the ascent of an almost perpendicular mountain where every gentleman was compelled to walk, and for about four *very long miles* we ascended the Rattlesnake Mountain, and before reaching the top had given up all idea of boasting of our pedestrian abilities.

Perhaps we may as well give a word of caution here, as anywhere, to those of our readers who contemplate a trip to California. Lime-stone, and consequently lime, seems to be scarce in the country, and the partition walls at most of the hotels in the mountains are made of white cotton cloth nailed to ordinary studding, and with a light in the neighboring bed-rooms often amusing shadows are cast upon these walls. Our engraving shows a shadow picture that very much frightened us one night, not knowing but our neighbor in the adjoining room was taking poison or something of the kind.

Refreshed, and satisfied with host and company and ourselves, after an early breakfast, a cheerful start was made for the Yosemite—the great object of our travels almost reached—the wonderful Valley to be seen by our own eyes before they were again closed in sleep. Everybody was happy; even the old lady who had insisted on the favorite seat with the driver for the whole route, and who seemed to delight in being miserable, gave some signs of warming up to the occasion. Forty miles would bring us to GENTRY'S, where the descent to the Valley commences, and eight more to HUTCHING'S Hotel, near the head of the Valley. This was considered a pretty long route for our teams, but as we would have to take saddle horses at GENTRY'S for the descent of the mountain, we thought they could accomplish the forty miles, especially as they would have several days of rest while we were exploring the Valley. As there would be no time for dinner, however, we provided ourselves with luncheons. Having made about twenty miles over a country interesting but not particularly grand, we halted a season for luncheon in a shaded dell, through which ran a pleasant little stream, after which we began to ascend the mountains; for the hills had become mountains and the shrubs had become mammoth trees—Sugar Pines (*Pinus Lambertiana*), ten feet in diameter, and often two hundred feet in height; Yellow Pines (*Pinus ponderosa*); Douglas Firs (*Abies Douglasii*), and other trees almost as large, and not thickly set, as in our woods, but standing as if planted by the Great Landscape Gardener for a mammoth park. In the distance, piercing the clouds, the snow-covered peaks of the Sierras lifted their venerable heads. For miles we enjoyed a scene of grandeur and beauty, the like of which we never before beheld, nor do we think the world can equal.

After a brief halt at HODGIN'S, a place of refreshment, we continued our journey, and in two or three miles passed through the Tuolumne grove of mammoth trees. There are about thirty in this group, and some of them very fine specimens. In about an hour after leaving HODGIN'S we arrived at Crane's Flats, where a little mountain hotel is kept by Mrs. GOBIN, and here we were so near the clouds that our further progress was obstructed by banks of snow. We were eight miles from the edge of the valley, and here we were compelled to remain until saddle horses and pack mules could be sent from the valley to carry us and our baggage over the mountains of snow. The accommodations were not equal to a first-class hotel, but the good landlady apologised for the scantiness of her larder, stating that she had only just opened for the season, and her cows had not yet been driven up the mountain, and the chickens were coming with the cows, and the house had tumbled down on account of the weight of snow the past winter, and in the fall of the house the furniture had been destroyed or badly injured; and the accommodations were truly meagre. We were all, however, disposed to be happy, and one Boston gentleman suggested that next winter the chairs should be hung upon the trees, and the house buried.



SCENE IN A MOUNTAIN HOTEL.



After having traveled thousands of miles to see the Yosemite, when the goal was almost reached, and we could imagine we almost heard the roar and rush of waters over its magnifieent Falls, we were compelled to remain, snow-bound in June, for more than twenty-four hours. Almost every hour the report came that the saddle horses were in sight, but they came not and we remained anxiously awaiting their arrival until three o'cloek of the day after our arrival. Then the selection of horses and mounting commenced, which was no small work, for many of our traveling companions were entirely unused to equestrian exerexises. After some delay, however, all were safely mounted on the little Mustangs, and our march commenced, in single file, led by a guide and several pack mules. Great care had to be exercised in following the lead of the guides, who seemed to be very skillful in picking out the plaees where the snow was paeked the hardest, and he who ventured to stray from the line often found himself and horse almost



THE YOSEMITE VALLEY.

buried in the treacherous snow banks. In about four hours, however, we had overcome the eight miles of snow, and arrived safely at the valley, and here a scene was presented to our view which never will be forgotten, and which we have endeavored to portray in the accompanying sketch. It is poorly done, but may give our readers, perhaps, a faint idea of the appearance of the valley. It is not easy to show a valley three or four thousand feet in depth.

Now the serious part of our work commenced. We had to descend into the valley several thousand feet, down the sides of a mountain that seemed almost, and in some plaees quite, perpendicular, by a narrow trail often not three feet in width, and on strange horses, and some of the party found it difficult to keep on a horse even on a level road. Each saddle was examined by the guides and the girt tightened, and then tremblingly we commenced the descent; but we had not gone far before most of the party began to gain confidence, not in themselves, but their horses. These little Mexican mustangs are as sure-footed as goats, and know their work, and seem to know, too, that their riders are inexperienced in mountain traveling, and consequently pay little attention to what they may say or do. If they were to heed the jerking and pulling of some of their frightened riders they would soon land them on the rocks below. To make the three thousand feet of descent, we had to travel this winding mountain trail for over three

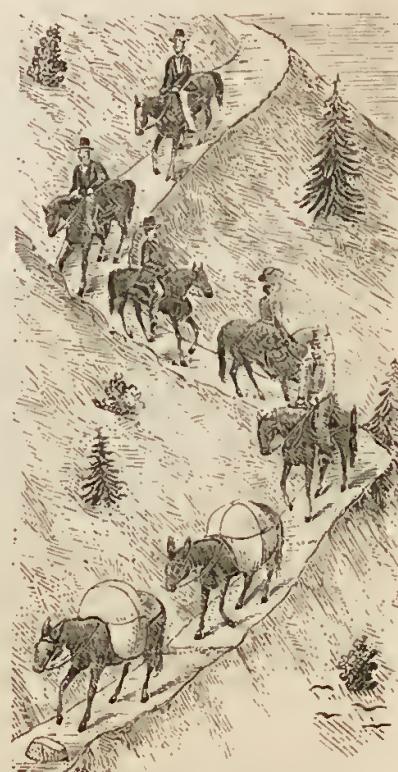


miles, and we feared sometimes darkness would overtake us on the way. In the twilight, however, we reached the valley, where we found a stage waiting to convey the older ladies and others unwilling to ride, to *Hutching's Hotel*. Being thus relieved, we commenced a lively canter up the valley, the hills often echoing with the songs and shouts of some of our party. Soon, however, it became quite dark, and the streams which we had to cross several times were much swollen, and often rapid, so that it was with difficulty we kept our horses upon their feet, and many found themselves full of business, and had neither time nor disposition for merry-making. A ride of five miles brought us to our last ford, and here a wierd scene arose before us as if by magic. Every particle of light was shut out by the overhanging mountains, the rush of waters was almost deafening, and seemed about to swallow us up, while before us were two lines of lights, seemingly suspended in the air and reflected on the foaming waters below. On we marched, into the water until it reached our feet, when our ghostly attendants proved to be guides that the landlord had sent out with lanterns to guide us safely over the swollen stream. Thus we arrived safely at our hotel, where supper was awaiting our arrival, and rest, of which some of us were much in need.

THE YOSEMITE VALLEY.

The *Yo-sem-i-te Valley* is but a little valley, although its fame has extended over the civilized world—only six to eight miles in length, and varying from half a mile to a mile in width; yet for beauty and sublimity it stands unrivaled. It is surrounded by granite rocks, in some places nearly perpendicular, in many they are quite so, in others the summits overhang the base, and varying from two to four thousand feet in height. Through this valley flows a river, called the *Merced*, or River of Mercy. This river is fed by water from the melting snows of the surrounding mountains, which finds its way to the valley by four or five rivers. As the crystal waters leap from the mountain tops to the valley, in some cases two thousand feet in one perpendicular fall, in others by a succession of falls and rapids three thousand feet, the glory of the scene may be imagined, but cannot be described. If the day is warm, so as to melt the snow rapidly, the water reaches the valley about six o'clock in the evening, and it continues to rise until nearly midnight, often overflowing the river banks and all low parts of the valley, so as to render traveling on foot somewhat difficult. By the morning the water has subsided. The soil in the valley is mainly composed of disintegrated granite. There is considerable cedar and pine and oak timber in the valley and on the mountain sides. We observed only two gardens, and one young orchard which looked exceedingly well. Strawberries and raspberries are cultivated to some extent, for the purpose of supplying the hotels. The Indians are quite successful in securing trout from the river, so visitors have no difficulty generally in obtaining a good breakfast. There are three very comfortable hotels in the valley, not supplied of course with all the luxuries of an eastern hotel, but good enough to satisfy every reasonable tourist, especially when it is considered that every article of food and furniture is brought into the valley on pack-mules, down difficult and often dangerous mountain trails. How billiard-tables and other heavy articles made the descent is more than we can imagine. The little engraving will give our readers some idea of mountain travel. In this way we entered the valley, and afterwards traversed the mountains for seven glorious days.

The Yosemite of course formed a part of the public domain and belonged to the General Government. Several persons had settled in the valley, and claimed possession by "squatter right." The State of California wished it to be preserved as a State Park. It was accordingly given to California for this purpose. The "settlers" insisted on their rights, and took legal means to sustain them, but were defeated. The State, however, generously appropriated a sum



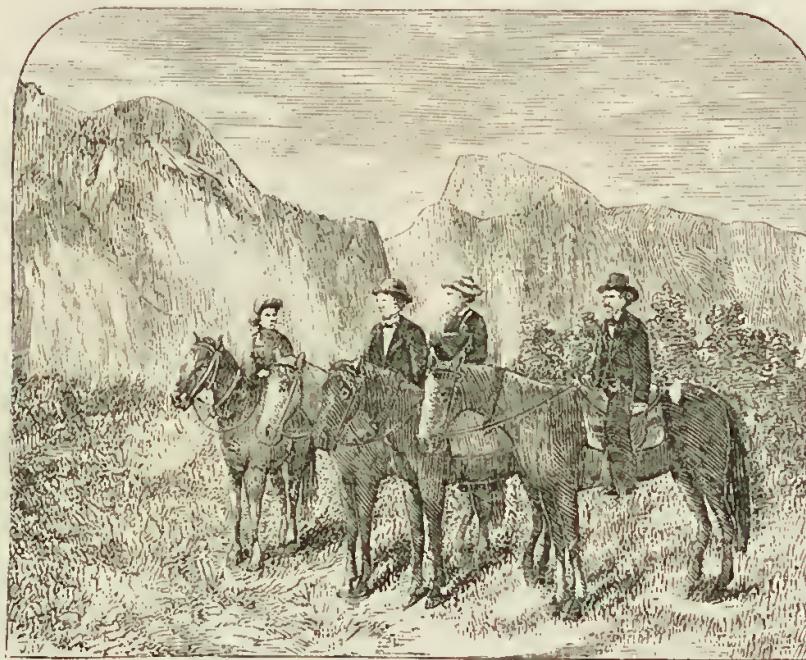
DESCENDING THE MOUNTAINS.



of money and appointed commissioners to settle with these persons for any damage they might sustain. The Yosemite Valley, therefore, is now a State Park, and those who occupy hotel buildings, etc., are tenants of the State.

Those who visit the valley will generally feel somewhat fatigued, and it is best to take things pretty easily the first day, especially if not accustomed to horseback riding. A ride up the valley to Mirror Lake, to see the reflection of the mountains in its glassy waters, will be both easy and pleasant, or a ride down the valley four miles to Bridal Veil Falls, where a stream leaps down nine hundred feet upon the rocks, scattering a silvery spray over the surrounding landscape, will well repay a visit. In the sunshine no more beautiful object was ever beheld on earth. We are enveloped in a rainbow atmosphere; every tree and shrub is tinted with its glorious colors, and every person surrounded and covered with a halo of glory. The next day it is well to commence work in earnest. Climb the mountains—to the upper Yosemite Falls, which leaps sixteen hundred

feet, to Glacier Rock, or to the Nevada and Vernal Falls; but do not undertake too much in one day. The distances and heights are deceiving, and tiresome. It will require often four hours toil to ascend a mountain three thousand feet in height. The landlords and guides are reliable, and it is not well to be heedless of their advice. An English tourist—and there are no better and happier travelers than the English—was about to start one morning for one of the highest mountains, and would have no guide, would not even



WAITING FOR A PHOTOGRAPH.

take a luncheon that was provided by our host, declaring against the protestations of host and friends that he would be back to dinner, and that Yankees were much given to exaggeration. About dusk we saw him return, hungry and weary. His first salutation was to the landlord: "Did I intimate this morning that you exaggerated in your statement of heights and distances; if so, I beg pardon."

On returning from an excursion to Glacier Rock, where in the latter part of June we had taken our luncheon upon a field of snow, nearly four thousand feet up towards the clouds, and drank of the rippling stream of ice-water constantly flowing towards the valley, it was suggested that as a photographer had pitched his tent in the valley it would be well to have our pictures taken, just as we were, though tired and dusty, under the shadow of the grand mountains, the North and South Dome. This photograph we have copied, as it will perhaps give a better idea of the mountains and the mode of travel than anything we have before given. The South Dome is 4,737 feet in height. Having climbed the mountains every day for five days, we were a little weary and not at all indisposed to a quiet day, so we thought we would interview the Indians.

There are a few Indians in the valley. The younger men, or rather boys, show some little enterprise, as they catch fish regularly and dispose of them at the hotels. The older ones seem only to barely exist. The men only breathe and eat. The women provide all the food, and their bill of fare is not very extensive or luxurious, unless an old horse or cow belonging to some of the hotels happens to die, which provides them with a glorious feast. Their principal food is acorns, of which they make palatable eakes and bread and mush. They manufacture excellent three-cornered baskets of grass or rushes, which are placed on the backs of the women who pick



up the acorns and throw them over their shoulders, into the baskets, both hands working at once. In the autumn they gather enough for a year's supply, and store them away in a curiously made repository, something like a rough basket fastened to a stake some four or five feet from the ground. In the summer they consume large quantities of the tender tops of Lupins, which are cooked as greens.

The acorns are, of course, very bitter, but this bitter principle they extract by filtering, first removing the shells and pounding them in a mortar until they seem as fine as ordinary meal. A shallow basin is then scooped out in the coarse sand or pulverized granite which composes the "soil" of the valley. This is made near a stream. The acorn meal is placed in the basin, and water is poured upon it until all the bitter is filtered away. It is frequently tasted by placing the fore-fingers in the basin and a peculiar twisting motion causes a large quantity to adhere, and this is dexterously transferred to the mouth. When the filtering is satisfactory, the top is gathered and dried, or used at once as may be required. That at the bottom is taken up with a good deal of coarse sand.

Water is then added in such quantities as will reduce its consistency and allow the sand to sink to the bottom. The top is then poured off carefully. This is repeated several times, until at the end not an ounce of the meal will be wasted. We made a sketch of a group of Indians engaged in this work, which we thought some of our readers would be pleased to see.

The Indians of the valley are not without their traditions. Once they were happy and prosperous; the valley was fertile and rain abundant, furnishing them with corn and wild fruit, while the neighboring mountains abounded in game. They were the favorites of a Great Spirit who watched over their interests, and who was sometimes seen on the North Dome, where he usually came to look upon the pleasant valley and his red children. On the opposite side of the valley is a mountain called Cloud's Rest, because at almost all times fleecy clouds may be seen hovering about its crest. Occasionally a beautiful goddess was seen on this mountain—beautiful as the rainbow and glorious as the sun. By some wickedness the chiefs had offended their god, and he had departed from them. It rained no more, their corn was ruined, the streams dried, and the game forsook the mountains. The poor Indians were starving. In vain they appealed to their god, who remained deaf to their cries. The beautiful goddess sat on one of the fleecy clouds on the summit of Cloud's Rest. She saw their condition, her heart was filled with compassion, and in mercy caused the mountains to bring forth water, and the Merced, or River of Mercy, to flow through their valley, bringing hope and life to the hopeless and dying.

The Indians of the Yosemite believe in a Good and a Bad Spirit. The Good Spirit is the Indians' friend, but the Bad Spirit is on the constant watch to do them harm. They think, too, that man possesses an immortal spirit, and its home is the heart. It lives there even after the man is apparently dead, until mortification sets in, when it is compelled to abandon its failing tenement. The Good Spirit watches for the moment when the spirit of the Indian is compelled to leave its mortal home, to conduct it to the Indians' happy hunting grounds. The Bad Spirit is equally alert, and if possible will seize the poor Indian's soul the moment it leaves the body, to drag it away to a home of poverty and misery. The Bad Spirit, though abounding in evil, is not very smart, and is often deceived, even by the Indians. The plan of "fooling" the Evil Spirit is this: The body must be destroyed rapidly, so that the Indians may know just the time



INDIANS PREPARING FOOD FROM ACORNS.



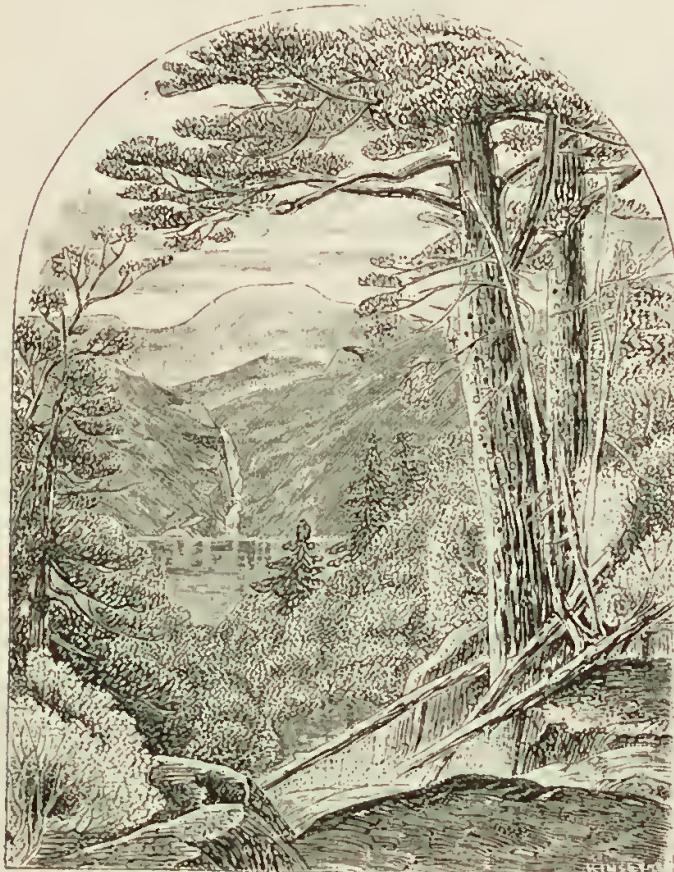
when the soul takes its departure. To accomplish this they burn their dead. The friends are all summoned to attend the funeral. The pile of wood is arranged so as to insure rapid combustion. After the body is placed upon the pile, the nearest relative communicates the fire. All attending

the funeral are dressed in the most uncouth garbs imaginable, and are painted in the most frightful manner. Each one carries a flag, painted with some uncouth or horrible design. As soon as the fire reaches the body, they commence dancing and whooping around the pile, making the most frightful noise possible, jumping and leaping, assaulting each other, etc.—all of which attracts the attention of the Bad Spirit, when suddenly, as the fire reaches the heart, the spirit of the poor Indian escapes, and the bad fellow after awhile wakes up to the fact that in consequence of not attending to his business he has lost the game.

In the valley and its neighborhood we observed many of the trees bored with immense numbers of large holes half an inch or more in diameter, some of them filled with acorns. Indeed, all seemed made exactly to fit the acorn. About them we noticed woodpeckers, apparently very busy. We learned that these large circular holes were first made by the birds and then plugged up with acorns—

not that the bird needed the acorns, but merely used them as a bait for worms. As soon as the worms attack the acorns, they are “gobbled up” by the birds. We were so interested in this curious matter that we made a little sketch on the ground.

On another page will be found an engraving illustrating the appearance of the California Holly, and a communication on the subject. This tree, from what we heard and what we know, must be beautiful, in the autumn and winter, but we were not in the season to see it in its glory. We were both surprised and delighted at the wonderful exhibition of Mistletoe. The mountains abound in Oaks, and on almost every tree we saw the Mistletoe in immense masses. In one view we beheld more than we ever before saw growing in all our travels in Europe, though by the quantities brought into Covent Market during the Holidays it must abound in some parts of England. The Mistletoe of California is called the False Mistletoe and is really a *Phoradendron*, while the true Mistletoe is *Viscum album*. We must here close our remarks on California and the Yosemite Valley, and if all the stories are not true, our readers have them as “told to us,” and at less price.



THE CALIFORNIA WOODPECKER (CARPENTERIA).





MUSHROOM CULTURE.

In the spring of 1874, we gave an article on Mushroom culture which attracted a good deal of attention and brought us a great many inquiries. So great was the demand for information that extra copies of the number containing the article have been forwarded to inquiring friends until our stock is almost exhausted. Some new questions have been also raised by correspondents, so we thought it would be well to give all the information desired, in this number.

Our readers are, of course, well acquainted with Mushrooms of the meadows, so abundant in many places in the damp cool weather and dewy nights of autumn. Some pass them without notice, or think of them only as Toad-stools, while others seem to rush for every tiny specimen

as eagerly as though they were gathering diamonds. We are desired to show how Mushrooms can be cultivated so as to secure a supply during the spring and summer season, and before they can be obtained from the fields.

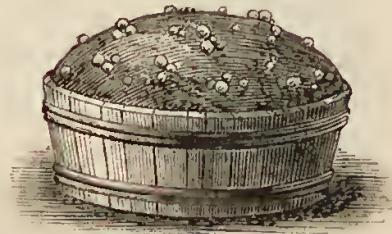
The Mushroom is a very accommodating plant, and will grow in the cellar, in sheds, stables, tubs, old hats, on shelves, in the garden, in dark or light. What a chance this affords the boys to have both fun and fruit, too, by making a bed in some curious old thing, and keeping the matter a secret until it is all white with splendid Mushrooms. We have seen them growing in old tubs, in out-of-the-way corners of sheds, in abandoned greenhouses, on shelves in stables, somewhat as represented in the engravings, and in every case giving apparently a good and healthful crop.

All that is needed for success is a temperature from 50 to 60 degrees, some fresh horse manure and a little *spawn*. Having procured what fresh horse manure is needed, mix it well with about one-third of its bulk of good loam, and you are prepared to make your beds in whatever place you prefer. If you determine to form beds, make them narrow, certainly not more than five feet in breadth, and about fifteen inches in height. The material must be made compact by beating down as evenly as possible. If under cover, the beds may be made flat on the top, but if in the open air should be rounded to shed the rain, somewhat as shown in the engraving on the next page. After the beds have been made a week there will be considerable heat produced by the fermentation of the manure. Bricks of spawn should have been secured previously, and they can be had of most seedsmen, postage or expressage free, at about thirty cents a pound. Break them into pieces about as large as walnuts and insert in the beds, just below the surface, about ten inches apart. One pound of spawn is sufficient for a space two by six feet. If there seems to be much heat, do nothing for a week or ten days, until it somewhat subsides. Then cover the bed with an inch or more of good earth, pressing it down with the back of a spade. It is not likely in a large bed water will be needed at all; but if the material should appear very dry, water lightly with warm water. In small beds or pails, or any thing of the kind, it is probable water will be needed once or twice. Mushrooms will begin to appear in about six weeks after planting the spawn, and can be gathered for three or four weeks. In gathering, take up the Mushroom entire, leaving no stem in the bed, and placing a little earth in the hole made by its removal. When the crop is gathered cover the bed with a little more earth, beat it down gently, and give a pretty good moistening with tepid water, and in about a month more another crop will be produced.

Soon after the publication of the article, the substance of which we have given above, a correspondent in Indiana thought we had made a mistake and given pictures of the Toad-stool instead of the Mushroom, as the only Mushroom he was acquainted with and which grew abundantly in that State, was pear-shaped, with a short stem, yellow, with indentures on the outside,



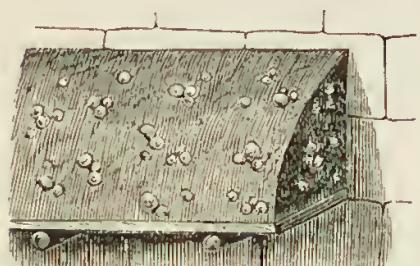
AGARICUS CAMPESTRIS.





like a sponge. We also received from different persons scores of specimens, somewhat similar, and from one of these we have made the engraving.

There are many kinds of edible fungi commonly called Mushrooms, and two freely used in this country. The one we first illustrated is *Agaricus compestris*, and this is found in meadows in the autumn, and is the one artificially grown, being propagated by spawn, as we have described.



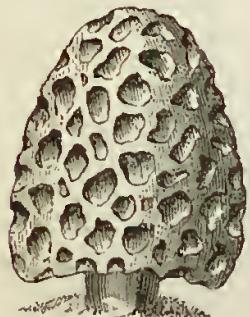
The other is commonly called the Morel (*Morchella esculenta*). It is an excellent variety and may be dried and kept for any length of time without the least injury to its flavor. The Morel, we think, is only found in the spring of the year in thin woods or near them where the ground is light. We do not know that it has been cultivated. The following note from MARCELLUS, N. Y., gives some interesting facts regarding this variety:

MR. VICK:—Your artist did not make a mistake in the first engraving of Mushrooms. Nor has M. C., in the third number of the Guide, made a mistake, as there is growing in this region a fungus that is pear-shaped, of which your engraving in Number 3 of the Guide is a very good representation. This Mushroom is found from the first of May to the middle of June, and grows in and on the sides of the forests, around stumps of elm, butternut and apple trees. If an elm tree is cut down, the first summer there will be a few Mushrooms found around the stump, as far as the roots extend; the second summer more; the third summer less; and less and less every year until none are found. The same is true in reference to apple and butternut trees, only that they never grow so abundantly around apple and butternut trees as around elm. And they will not grow at all under either if the ground is trodden on, so as to make it hard, which seems to be necessary to the kind that grows naturally in the fall. They are yellow generally, but when growing around apple tree stumps, the raised part of the body of the Mushroom is almost black, quite dark colored. I am trying to raise the spawn of this kind in my cellar, but fear it will be of no use. I have raised Mushrooms from the spawn I obtained of you one year ago, and am growing them now.—REV. T. H. Y.

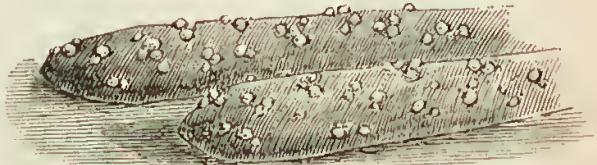
An aged correspondent of North Carolina was anxious to learn all about the Tuckahoe, having "frequently plowed up a vegetable or fungus in that State, and which was called *Tuckahoe*, but which I think is called in the books *Truffle*. They grow in globular form from four to six inches in diameter." We knew but little of this curious production, but felt quite sure that the celebrated *Truffle* of Europe, so popular with epicures, did not grow in North Carolina. Having learned that Prof. THURBER, of the *American Agriculturist*, had given some attention to this fungus and published the results of his investigations, we wrote the Professor, who kindly furnished us with all the facts in his possession.

The *Tuckahoe* is of a globular or flattened oval shape, from the size of a walnut to that of a man's head. It is found sometimes near the surface, but more commonly several feet below it, and without any attachment or stem connecting it with anything else above or below the surface. The larger specimens appear somewhat like a loaf of coarse corn-bread, and it is said that the name *Tuckahoe* means Indian bread. It is probably nutritious, though we are not aware that it has been used as food.

Externally it is of a dark brown color, and is somewhat wrinkled, but is white within. When recently taken from the ground the substance can be readily cut with a knife, but upon drying it shrinks and becomes hard, and can be broken or powdered without difficulty. When fresh it has an earthy odor and an acrid taste, but when dry it has but little smell or taste. Hogs are said to readily detect the presence of the *Tuckahoe* by its odor, and to be fond of hunting for it. The *Tuckahoe* is remarkable for not possessing any organized structure, the most careful examination with the microscope failing to show any cells or organs of any kind. This absence of the structure which characterizes vegetables and animals, makes it a puzzling object, and botanists are at a loss where to place it. It has been suggested that it is the root of some plant that has undergone a transformation into pectine. The study of the development of this production is difficult, as it is only found underground, and a great puzzle to naturalists. The engraving represents a small and rather elongated specimen, with a portion cut away, showing the interior, which has become cracked by drying. Dr. THURBER further writes:



MOREL (MORSCHILLA ESCULENTA.)



12



“Its real nature being unsettled it is not easy to give a name. About fifty years ago SCHWEINITZ called it *Lycoperdon solidum*, which is solid puff-ball, and afterwards he called it *Pachyma cocos*. If your Maryland friend finds it and can get specimens in the young state, he will do good service to science, as it does not seem just the thing to have a native vegetable production turning up every now and then, about which “nobody don’t know nothing.”

In response to a good friend of Carmel, Ind., we must say it is impossible to give a list and description of all the edible fungi, nor do we think we can give one by which the poisonous varieties might be easily known. No one should eat varieties with which they are not acquainted.

In answer to an inquiry published in a previous number for the best method of cooking Mushrooms, among others we have received the following:

To COOK MUSHROOMS.—Peel both tops and stems, put in a stew-pan, with one ounce of butter and a pinch of salt to each pound; cover with water and stew gently, after once coming to a boil, ten minutes, then put in three tablespoonfuls of milk or one of cream to each pound, and serve up hot. This is a dish for fish, flesh and fowl, fit for a king. Season to suit, with more salt, red or black pepper. Mushrooms fully opened, but still flesh-colored underneath, are best. They are also excellent broiled on toast.

To FRY MUSHROOMS.—Peel, then dip in egg and roll in cracker crumbs. Season with pepper and fry as oysters.

MUSHROOM PIE.—Line a deep dish with pie-crust. Then fill with small Mushrooms, and nearly cover with milk. Add pepper, salt, and butter, and a handful of cracker-crumb, rolled very fine. Cover with crust and bake till done.

Since the above was in type we have received not much less than a score of communications—all in praise of the MOREL, which is no doubt one of the most delicious fungi known. Our correspondent of Null's Mills, Indiana, who first called our attention to this excellent Mushroom, and whose communication was published in Number 3 of last year, sends a long and interesting communication, from which we make the following extracts:

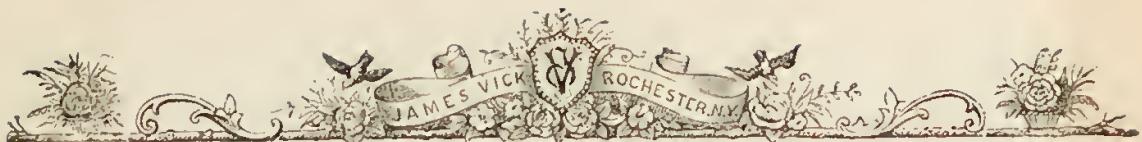
JAMES VICK—*Dear Sir*:—Your GUIDE, No. 3 for 1875, is received. I did not expect you to give my little Mushroom, Puff-ball, Toad-stool, or whatever it is, the honor of an illustration, but I am glad to say, and my neighbors agree with me, that you have given a very excellent representation of what we call the Mushroom. Your engraving looks so much like it that any one not acquainted with the fungi could not mistake it, if hunting for it with the picture before him. In my description, which was hurriedly written, I should have said that it is generally of a yellowish color—it varies from a bluish brown to yellow, owing, I think, to the place it grows in; if growing in a shady place, the color is darker; if exposed to the sun, yellow. We find them growing principally in open woodland, where it has been sometime partly cleared and set with grass, or in old orchards. The mode of cooking with which I am acquainted is as follows: Slice the Mushroom length-wise, soak in salt and cold water over night. Roll in flour or pulverized crackers, and fry in butter same as oysters. When done they resemble in appearance and the flavor is much like oysters, but they have a “palatable lusciousness,” if I may be allowed the expression, far superior to oysters. Another mode of cooking, a neighbor informs me, is to serve them up with “gravy,” and that they are excellent in this way. We find this Mushroom in April and May, after a few warm showers.—H. C. McL.

To MRS. C. R. PEDDLE, of Terre Haute, Indiana, and R. T. WOLISTON, of Springfield, Ohio, we are indebted for interesting articles on the *Morel*, with several fine specimens. E. LOCKE, of Los Angelos, California, was reminded by our previous article on this subject of his first introduction to the Morel, in 1846, when traveling near Old Fort Desianee, on the Maumee River, and what a glorious feast he had when camping out, on what he thought, until informed better, were only Toad-stools.



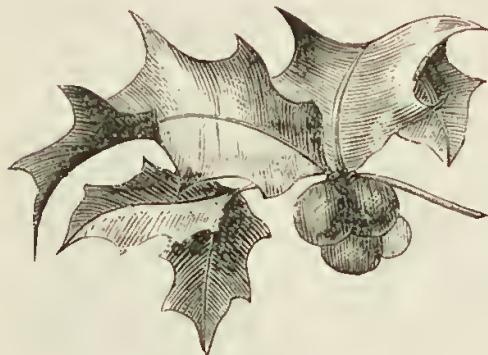
TUCKAHOO, OR INDIAN BREAD.





BERRY-BEARING PLANTS.

Our friends hold us to a very strict account. The ink of an unguarded sentence is scarcely dry, before half a dozen communications point out our carelessness or mistake. There, is, therefore, no danger that we shall go very far astray. In one of the numbers of the GUIDE, in speaking of winter, and particularly Christmas decorations, we published the following: "Those who are familiar with the usual style of winter decoration, and realize how gloomy a room is made by the heavy dark wreaths of cedars and hemlocks, unrelieved by a flower or berry, or any bright color, will thank us for urging them to save every flower that will keep its color during the winter. Make all wreaths light and airy, and enliven them with bright flowers. In England, the Holly, with its bright scarlet berries and beautiful glossy leaves, furnishes the choicest of Christmas trimming, and the condition of the Holly-berry crop is a matter of no little concern. At our



ENGLISH HOLLY.

last visit we were several times desired to observe the fine promise of an abundant crop of Christmas berries. We need some bright red berry in America to fill the place of the English Holly, of which we give a little sketch. The French rely almost entirely upon flowers for winter decorations. Americans have been content with a mass of sombre evergreens, but we need only point out the better way. In no other country is horticultural taste making such rapid progress as in our own pleasant land."

This brought us a flood of communications, and what we were equally delighted to receive, almost a little forest of American Holly, *Ilex opaca*, covered with its beautiful scarlet berries, and all claiming, and not without some truth, that such a plant was hard to beat anywhere.

This Holly abounds on the sea-coast, north and south, but is not found far inland, so that we who live in the interior are apt to forget the blessings that our friends near the salt water enjoy, and are glad of an occasional reminder.

Another excellent shrub, and one to be found almost anywhere, we believe, in the North, on the banks of creeks and in moist places, is the Winter Berry, *Ilex verticillata*. Many of our marshes are ablaze with its masses of fiery berries at this season of the year, and in this section we have nothing to equal it in beauty. Though natural to moist places, we find no difficulty in transplanting it to our grounds, where it seems to flourish as well as in its natural localities. We give an engraving of a branch, and also of a few berries of natural size.

Another Holly, *Ilex leavigata*, very much resembles the above, and we believe abounds in the West. It is known as the Smooth Winter Berry. R. ELLIE McDONALD, of Ashland County, Ohio, calls attention to this beautiful shrub:



WINTER BERRY (*ILEX VERTICILLATA*).



MR. JAMES VICK:—In speaking of winter decorations, you mention the English Holly, and seem to regret that in America we have no bright berry to fill its place. Perhaps it is true that we have none surpassing or even equaling it in beauty, but near my home there grows a shrub, something like a Lilac bush in form, which is at this moment covered with very bright berries, a few of which I send you, hoping they will reach you in as beautiful condition as they are now. They attain their bright color about the last of September, and the berries are so close together that as we look out of the window they seem one perfect sheet of brilliancy. We have not been able, as yet, to learn their name, and hope you will be so kind as to enlighten us. I also send a portion of a darling little evergreen trailing plant that is not mentioned in your Guide, and we wonder why. Surely, you cannot think it unworthy of notice, since it is so pretty and so little trouble. It bears a dear little pale blue blossom early in April, and is proof alike against the coldest and the warmest weather.



CALIFORNIA HOLLY (*PHOTINIA ARBUTIFOLIA*).

MR. VICK:—I send you a specimen of the California Holly, *Photinia arbutifolia*. It is an evergreen, and is used very much here for winter decoration. It grows on rocky hillsides and on the banks of creeks. It blossoms late in the season; and when winter comes it makes a very showy appearance, with its bright red berries and green leaves. The berries hang on the bushes until quite late in the spring. They will grow from the seed, and I think you can grow them in your climate, for they will endure a great deal of frost. The bushes are so loaded with berries they almost break down with their weight. They are a beautiful sight. The Indians make great use of the berries for food.—MRS. D. K. D.

We cannot close this article without introducing a favorite of our own, the *Euonymus latifolius*, a common shrub, perfectly hardy, easily transplanted, and succeeding anywhere. We have, however, no shrub possessing so much beauty during our autumn months. Its fine clusters of pendulous violet red seed-bells, exhibiting when open its large orange-colored seeds, make it more than beautiful. It is known as the Strawberry-shrub and Spindle-wood. We have endeavored to show the appearance of the berries by the little engraving.

The MOUNTAIN ASH, early in the season, is really one of the finest berry-bearing trees we have, but the berries become discolored by frosts, and usually by the Holidays their beauty has entirely departed. However, they are excellent food for the robins, tempt them to remain late in the season, and we believe, even in this latitude, as they become more plenty, will furnish these feathered friends many a Christmas dinner. By gathering the berries before injured, and keeping them in a cool cellar, the stems being placed in water, they will keep fresh a long time.

The old BERRERRY is a pleasant shrub, even in the summer, but in the autumn its long, drooping clusters of oval, scarlet berries make it especially attractive. Then, it is the hardiest thing in the world, and the fruit is eatable, having a fine acid flavor, and is valuable for preserves.

The SNOW BERRY, or SNOW DROP, is far too good to be forgotten, and although no doubt known to all, it will do no harm to call attention to it, for our common blessings are not always appreciated or used, while we work and struggle for unattainable good. The Snow Berry is a very hardy shrub, growing from five to six feet in height. The leaves and branches are delicate, the flowers pink, but small, and in the autumn beautiful clusters of snow-white berries half an inch in diameter, hang upon the plants well into the winter. In the autumn and early winter they are very beautiful.

The BITTER SWEET, a vigorous climber with orange-colored seed vessels, and crimson seeds is far too valuable to be neglected, although only a native. The plant is beautiful when in fruit, and the "berries" very useful.



EUONYMUS LATIFOLIUS.



FLOWERS AT THE FAIRS.

Perhaps it would not be far from the truth to say that a million of people attend our State Fairs. These exhibitions must, therefore, exert a great influence for good or evil, and be, in a large degree, educators of the people. As we have attended many of our State Fairs, and some of them several times, we have had a good opportunity to observe the few things which we could not approve, nor have we been slow to note the many things worthy of approval.

There are evils incidental to large crowds which no efforts of the managers can wholly overcome, and the management are only responsible for those which they encourage, even if they do not approve. Where officers, however, permit disgusting side-shows and gambling under various specious forms and deceptive names, they are responsible for the evils which invariably flow from these causes. If prizes are offered for fast trotting or running, the society is responsible for the ever-attendant betting, even though they may baptize their race a "*Trial of Speed*," or give it any other fancy and deceptive name. It is well to improve our fowls and sheep and horses, and plows and harrows and wagons, but there is no improvement so much needed, none so important to the welfare and glory of our country, as the improvement of boys and girls and men and women. And, no matter what a society may do for the improvement of animals and implements and grain, if it depraves the people it is a curse and not a blessing.

Our old friend, the Editor of the *RURAL NEW-YORKER*, attended the late show of the New York State Fair, and in writing to his paper, gave some notes on the improvement of the various departments since he attended the first State Fair at Elmira, more than twenty years ago, but the greatest and most satisfactory improvement of all was in the people. They were neater in appearance, quieter and more genteel in their bearing, and showed a better appreciation of articles of real merit. All this we most heartily endorse; and here we may be permitted to say, that though we have scarcely failed to attend one exhibition given by this Society in thirty years, we have never seen anything in its management calling for censure. It has never once endeavored to collect the vulgar crowd by any clap-trap. We can say the same of many other State Societies, and before long hope to be able to approve of the actions of all.

It will be seen by the heading of this article that we started to say something about Flowers at our Fairs, but have almost used up our page without getting at the subject. We thought nothing would do more to educate and refine the people than a grand exhibition of Flowers at our Fairs. How to encourage the culture of flowers and induce growers to exhibit them, became, for a time, a subject of anxious thought. We examined all the Premium Lists we could obtain, and found that while large prizes were offered for almost everything imaginable, the prizes for Flowers were generally insignificant. From one to five dollars was considered a fair price for the best collection of Cut Flowers, or for the best collection of Plants. We saw at once that the first thing to be done was to show an appreciation of flowers by offering larger prizes, such as would induce a few to grow and exhibit them, and that these would soon have many imitators. The trouble seemed to be to reach the officers of the Societies and cause them to see the subject as we did. Despairing of this, several years ago we authorized the officers of every State Society in the country to offer large prizes in our behalf. To encourage all, and disappoint as few as possible, we offered, last year, in every State and Territory in the Union, and all the Provinces of Canada, \$20.00 for the best collection of Cut Flowers; \$10.00 for the second best; \$5.00 for third best; and one of our *Floral Chromos* for the fourth best. We have already paid Premiums to more than a hundred persons to whom they were awarded. The reports from the officers generally have been—"We never before had such an exhibition of Flowers in our State." We feel that we have been spending a little money to bless the people, and that it has been well spent.

In this way we benefited the State Fairs, but how to reach the Counties we could hardly devise. There are more than five thousand Counties, and we could not offer a large prize to all. Where there is a will, however, there is usually a way, and so we offered one of our *Flower Chromos* as a prize for the best collection of Cut Flowers, to every County on the Continent, and we are now sending out these prizes by the hundred. We have faith in the good time coming, and design to do all we can to "hurry it up."



THINGS NEW AND OLD.

It is our intention to bring to the notice of readers everything new that proves desirable for general culture. We shall freely give our opinion of new claimants for public favor, whether they prove worthy or not. There are also many old and valuable plants, neglected and almost forgotten, that we may occasionally introduce. Fashion holds its sway in the floricultural world as well as elsewhere, and exercises the same tyranny. A new plant is introduced, becomes fashionable, and pushes aside an old friend possessing equal, if not superior, merit. A recently introduced plant may seem unworthy of culture, appear sickly and unsuited to our climate, and in consequence be condemned, but after a time it becomes acclimated, needs a new introduction, and deserves a better character.

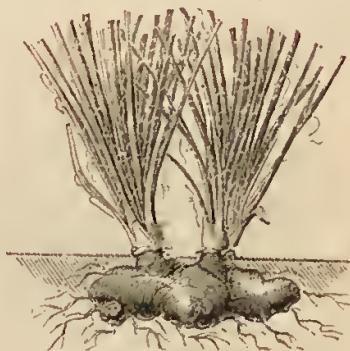
YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

The Yuccas are a striking class of plants, with long, narrow, strong, sharp-pointed leaves, with a peculiar tropical aspect. *Filamentosa* is the hardiest, and we think will endure almost

any of our northern winters. It is called *Adam's Needle*, because the leaves are sharply pointed and throw off from their edges numerous fine threads. It sends up a strong flower-stem in the middle of the summer, bearing a large spike of whitish flowers. The Yucca is an evergreen perennial, and delights in a rich soil. We usually throw over the plants a few evergreen boughs or something of the kind, as a slight winter protection. We call attention to this old plant with a good deal of confidence, feeling assured that it will more than meet the expectations of our readers. Our engravings show the plant in flower, and the tuberous roots, the one with leaves being what is called a two-year old root, and will flower the first season planted.

There are other varieties of Yucca well worthy of culture, but none so hardy and desirable for a northern climate as *Filamentosa*, which we have figured. *Yucca gloriosa superbum* we have grown here pretty well, and of course further

south this and the more tender varieties do well. It is at the North, however, where plants with an oriental or tropical appearance are so scarce and delightful that the Yucca



is most prized and most needed. For this reason we have said a good word in behalf of the Yucca, a favor we have done before for the Rieinus and Canna, and for the same reason.

MOLUCCA BALM.

For several years we have been growing a very curious old plant, a native of Syria, but seeds were carried to England three hundred years ago, by the botanist to King James I, and we believe was afterwards lost, and re-introduced. We have never seen it outside of our own grounds, nor do we find the seed advertised in any catalogue in Europe or America. It was sent us by a friend under the name of *Shell-flower*. It is a strong annual, growing from two to three feet in height, starting from the ground with a single strong stem, branching at about six inches from the ground. At this point it throws up a dozen or more strong curved arms, usually two feet in length, and these are surrounded with flowers,





searcely leaving room for a leaf. Indeed, but few leaves appear; perhaps not more than half-a-dozen on each of the branches. The flowers are very small, pink and white, but surrounded with a large shell-like calyx, as we have attempted to show in the engraving. Underneath each calyx is a singular whorl of spines. The plant has a strong smell of balm. It is a very curious plant, and has attracted much attention wherever shown.

DOUBLE SCABIOSA.

Almost every one is acquainted with the old-fashioned flower, the Sweet Scabiosa, or Mourning Bride. This flower remained without improvement for at least a century, and up to within a very

few years, but the improvement has been rapid and important. The new varieties are more compact in habit than the old sorts, while the flowers are more dense, the head being covered with fully developed flowers quite to the center. We give an engraving of one of the bet-

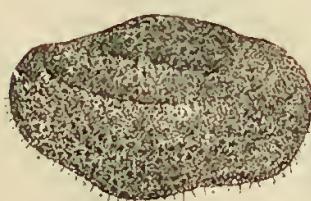


ter sort, which we picked in the autumn, after several severe frosts. The plant is so hardy that those that have not been exhausted by flowering will often endure the winter and flower freely the second summer. The Scabiosa will never take a very high rank among our floral treasures, but will always have a good many friends, and these we know will be pleased with a truthful representation of one of the newest and best varieties. Scabiosa has been so long in cultivation that its native country is unknown. The *doubling* of the Scabiosa is simply the enlargement of the central flowers, as will be seen by the illustrations we give of the *old* and the *double* flowers.

THE BULBOUS BEGONIA.

All our readers are acquainted with the Begonia family, so deservedly popular, rendered so by the elegantly marked and colored foliage, which characterize so many of its members. Within a few years a new class has been introduced to the floricultural world, called *New Bulbous Begonias*, and we believe all grown by L. VAN HOUTTE, of Belgium. These new Begonias may be treated like Dahlias or Gladioli, the bulbs being planted in the spring in the open ground, producing fine plants and flowering freely until autumn. The plants are from a foot to eighteen inches in height, quite branching, and always in

flower. They bear the sun without injury. In northern climates it is well to pot the bulbs



so as to give them a good start before setting out. Indeed, this would be good practice anywhere. The bulb appears as shown in the engraving, and is some two inches across. The large engraving shows the appearance of a strong plant. As we have had this new Begonia in our

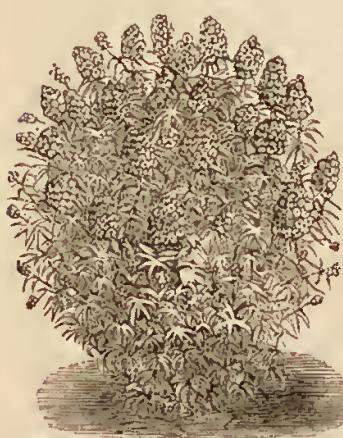




grounds but one year, we can only say it is quite promising, and we would not be surprised if it should prove successful, and in a few years be greatly in demand for bedding. We would advise our friends, however, to obtain only a few bulbs for trial. There is great pleasure in growing new things, if successful, but where money is an object it is not best to take too much risk of both loss and disappointment.

BISMARCK LARKSPUR.

Among the novelties last year we saw nothing more promising than the Bismarck Larkspur. The habit of the plant is invariably good for the species, being round and compact, while the

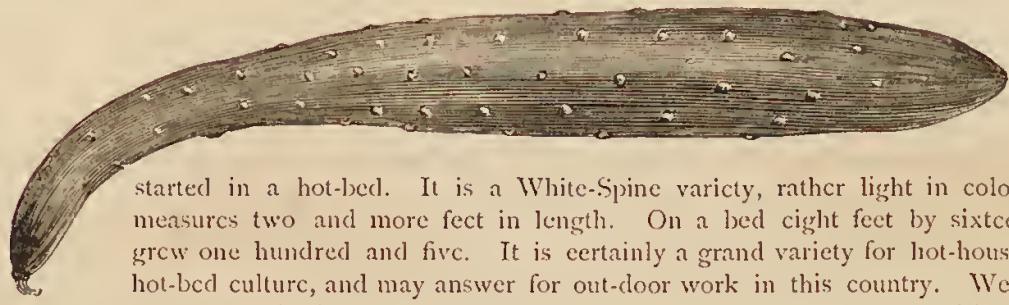
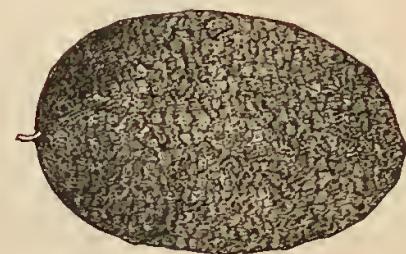


flower-stems, which are well furnished with flowers, making perfect trusses, are erect, on the outside of the plant, well away from the foliage, giving it a most elegant appearance. Our little engraving will give some idea of the habit of this variety. It is said to be a hybrid between the new *Imperialis*, and the beautiful *Candelabrum*, the flowering-stems partaking of the peculiar habit of the latter. It is an annual, as of course our readers would know from its origin. Seeds germinate freely and with us it was in bloom from the commencement of the season, in June, until autumn. There is nothing much more beautiful than a well-grown Rocket Larkspur, and a bed of well arranged colors we have sometimes thought it would be difficult to excel even with the *Hyacinth*, which it most nearly resembles. The Rocket, however, endures but a few days or weeks at most, as must be supposed from its habit. Like the *Hyacinth* it has but one spike to flower, and when that is past its beauty is over. The branching varieties continue during the season to form new branches and new flowers, and this habit is marked in the newer varieties.

VEGETABLES.

TWO NEW AND PROMISING CUCUMBERS.

We received last spring two new cucumbers, very different in character. One was a little dwarf fellow, not much more than six inches in length, and the other half as many *feet*. The small one came from Russia, and proved the earliest cucumber on our grounds, and wonderfully productive. When young it appeared very much like the old Early Russian, which is a variety of very excellent flavor, and of a pale green color, but as this new Russian obtained age it began to cover itself with a rich brown netting, until when fit for seed it was of an exceedingly rich russet color and elegantly netted. Of course we are not able to judge of its productiveness by one trial, but we may mention that we ripened one hundred and eighty on a bed eight by twelve feet. It is called the *Netted Russian*. The other variety we obtained from Germany and it is named the *Swan-Neck*, on account of its length, we suppose, and of the other fact that at the stem it is curved, like the neck of a swan near the head. It is of superior quality, but of its hardiness for out-door culture we are not prepared to speak, as our plants were



started in a hot-bed. It is a White-Spine variety, rather light in color, and measures two and more feet in length. On a bed eight feet by sixteen we grew one hundred and five. It is certainly a grand variety for hot-house and hot-bed culture, and may answer for out-door work in this country. We have tried a great many new varieties lately, but the two described seem to us the most promising; and yet, with our *Long Green*, *White Spine*, etc., we are pretty well provided with good varieties.



THE ONION FAMILY.

There are a good many members of that respectable family so celebrated for fragrance—we mean the Onion tribe. Some of them, of course, are well known and appreciated, as they are

very likely to be; for they have a peculiar way of attracting attention, though they may be too modest to speak for themselves. Others are not as popular, though perhaps not unworthy of a passing notice.



LEEK.



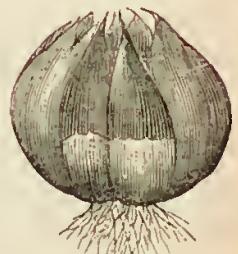
SHALLOT.

the thick stem, which is the part used, must be blanched by earthing up. The Leek is prized for soups, and is often boiled and served as Asparagus. Culture as for common Onions.

CHIVES is a small and not very important member of the Onion tribe, quite hardy everywhere, and will grow for years from the same bulbs and in the same spot. In old times it was the custom to make a little border of Chives among the herbs. The leaves are as slender as fine knitting needles, and appear in bunches early in the spring, and are cut and used in the raw state, and may be snipped several times during the spring. It is propagated by divisions of the root.



CHIVES.



GARLIC.

for winter use. Some people prize Shallots for pickling. If planted in the spring they do well, but are not ready for use as early as if set out in the fall.

The most pungent of all the family is the GARLIC. It seems as if the essence of a whole bushel of Onions was concentrated in one of its little bulbs. The root or bulb is composed of a dozen small bulbs called "cloves." Garlic is much used in the south of Europe, and the American traveler at first gets the idea that everything he eats and drinks has been flavored with it. The little cloves are planted in the spring six or eight inches apart, and in August the tops will die, when the bulbs are ready to gather. They do best in a light rich soil.

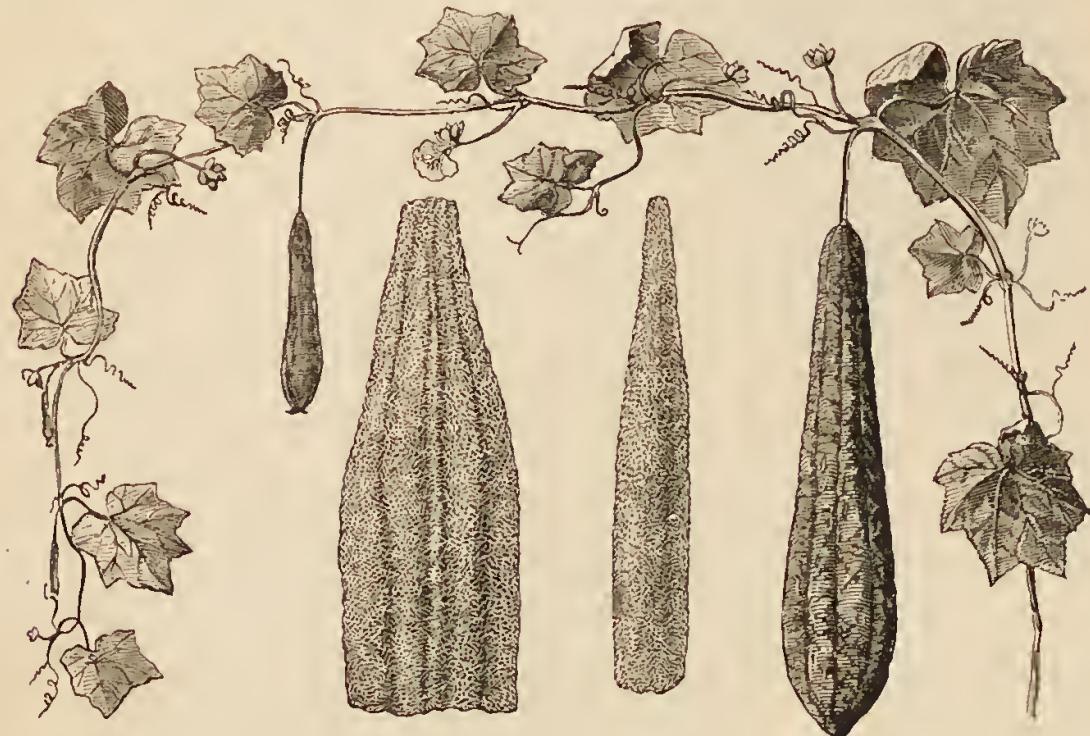
THE VEGETABLE DISHCLOTH.

Wonderful is the provision Nature makes for the wants of man. This provision, too, is wisely adapted to his varying necessities. What delicious refreshing fruits the traveler finds towards the tropics, just suited to his failing appetite, when even the sight of ordinary food would cause loathing. Wandering about the sea-washed coasts of Great Britain, steeped in fog, and inhaling the salt breezes of the ocean, with what contempt one would look upon the Bananas and other luscious fruits of warm climates, and what a relish one gets for the "roast beef of old England." In the absence of the tin-peddlers, how good it is to be able to furnish our own dippers, and even bottles and sap-buckets, from the Gourds in the garden. To come down to the subject—DISHCLOTHS, or rather their use, is pretty universal; and there is sometimes, we think, a good deal of



anxiety felt on the subject by ladies. We know that once on a steamer crossing the Atlantic the ladies were quite indignant because they observed the cooks and their helpers throwing the dish-cloths at each other and putting them to other inappropriate uses. We have also heard it said that the less you know about the dishcloths at hotels the better the appetite.

That there should be no excuse for unclean dishes Nature has provided us with a Vegetable Dishcloth, and to our lady friends at the South we are indebted for several very fine samples, and also seed. This strange cloth is the product of a Gourd, the PAPANJAY, or SPONGE CUCUMBER, (*Cucumis acutangulus*). It is a sponge-like cloth, in which the seed is enveloped, and ladies



say, answers the purpose better than anything yet prepared by art. The fruit is large—some two feet in length—and the vine of a rampant growth. The engraving will give some idea of the appearance of the vine and the fruit, and also of the cloth-like substance formed in its center. The two central engravings show it as taken from the Gourd and after being opened for use. This Gourd is a native of the East Indies, and will not ripen far north. However, in response to many inquiries, we have taken pains to secure a stock of seed and tell the story of the Dishcloth.

THE ARTICHOKE.

The ARTICHOKE is not much grown in America, and yet the occasional application we have for seed shows that it is not unappreciated in some sections of our country. In Europe we found it served almost everywhere, and in almost all conditions. The portion used is the flower-head in an undeveloped state, as shown in the engraving; in fact the scales of the involucre. They are boiled and then served somewhat as Asparagus, and the lower portion of the scales only are eatable, and have somewhat of an asparagus taste. They are also used raw, as a *salad*, but really we do not consider them much of a luxury. The Artichoke is grown from seed, and suckers from the root will readily form new plants. It is a perennial plant, but needs some protection in the North. The plants may be covered in the winter with coarse manure and leaves.

The JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE is an old-fashioned plant, and thirty years ago a little patch could be found in the corner of almost every garden. It is not, however, an Artichoke, but belongs to the Sunflower family, throws up a flowering-stem six feet or more in height, bearing a blossom like a





small single Sunflower. Its true name is *Helianthus tuberosus*. It bears on its roots an immense number of tubers looking almost like potatoes. The engraving we have had made from a root just taken from the garden. The *Jerusalem Artichoke* is liked by all the boys when raw; in fact



it tastes almost as good as a chestnut, and better than any root that we think of. It is often pickled, and eaten raw as a salad, with vinegar. It is as hardy as anything can be, and once planted it will grow from year to year, as it is impossible to gather every little tuber. It soon, therefore, becomes a weed, and the best way is to give it some corner of which it can have entire possession without annoying its neighbors. Plant the tubers just as potatoes. Before the use of the Potato became so universal the Artichoke was grown pretty generally, and of late years it has been often recommended in the agricultural papers as good for stock. Its culture is so easy and its productiveness so great that it would seem well adapted for this purpose. Farmers are not apt to neglect a valuable crop, and there is, perhaps, good reason for the neglect with which it has been treated. A good many things, however, have been introduced of late with high recommendations with far less merit. Our only object is to call attention to this, among

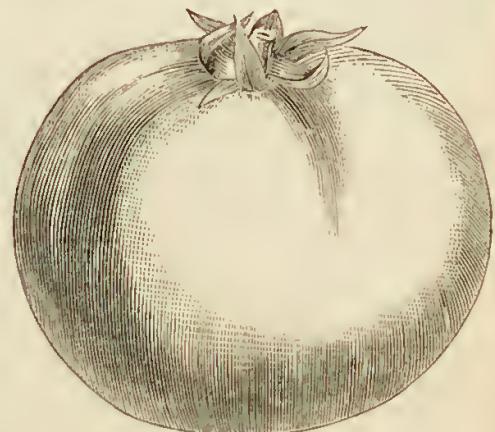
other almost forgotten things, so that those who desire to do so may have an opportunity to give it a trial.

TRIAL OF TOMATOES.

Our European friends are inclined to give taking names to their new flowers and vegetables, and there is certainly something in a good name. At the time we introduced the *Hathaway Tomato*, we sent seeds for trial to the Royal Horticultural Society of England, by which it was awarded its highest recommendation, a first-class certificate. This caused a demand for the seed in Europe, and we had the pleasure of supplying the leading seed establishments of the old world. The seed we forwarded JAMES CARTER, DUNNETT & BEALE, of London, produced one plant bearing a yellow or orange-colored fruit, very smooth, of the size and form of the engraving, and of a sweet, rich, fruity flavor. It seemed to possess so much merit that these gentlemen took pains to secure the seed, and have since cultivated it and introduced it to the public under the name of the *Green Gage Tomato*. We grew it pretty extensively last year. Light colored Tomatoes are not popular in this country, and we hardly think this variety will answer for general culture, but it certainly is a pretty smooth well flavored variety, and we think a few plants desirable for family use.

The Tomatoes grown from seed sent us by L. A. PELTON proved to be a dull red fruit, quite late and resembling the Alliance. The *Golden Trophy* is a showy yellow fruit, but later than the original Trophy. *Conqueror* is about like Gen. Grant, and ripened at the same time. *Golden Queen* is very irregular in form, and late. From CEO. FERGUSON, of Port Stanley, we received a variety that proved early, but very irregular. By care in culture and seed saving it may prove valuable.

Blount's Champion Cluster ripens about with Trophy, and as we have so many good sorts, with only late ripening as a fault, we do not think it will prove valuable. The sample from I. A. RAIRDON, of good quality, but as late as Alliance or Lester's Perfected. From Mrs. M. E. MILFORD we received a variety that we could not distinguish from Blount's Champion Cluster. From I. A. TRESSEL a pretty light yellow, small and late. It is useless to increase our long list of Tomatoes, and none should be retained unless superior to existing kinds.



GREEN GAGE TOMATO.



CONGRESS DUPED BY THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The People Pay Double Postage for the Benefit of the Express Companies.

The last Congress, at its last session, in the dark hours of midnight, perpetrated an outrage upon the people that, alike for deception, dishonesty and general meanness, has seldom been equaled. The law permitted merchandise to be carried through the mails at eight cents a pound, in packages of four pounds, and no law in our statute books was more popular or a greater blessing to the people. It enabled the pioneers on our frontiers, who are doing so much to enrich our country and make the wilderness blossom, to obtain books and seeds and any little articles needed in the pursuit of their business or for the comfort of their families at a trifling cost over that paid by the people of our large cities and villages, and thus did much to lighten the hardships of pioneer life. It brought the remote corners of our land and the commercial centers into close connection, for the benefit of all. Tens of thousands of places never visited by an express agent were weekly receiving through the mails articles of necessity and luxury, and the hardy farmers on our western prairies rejoiced, and the hearts of their wives and daughters were made glad.

This cheap postage was a blessing without any compensating evil. The postage more than paid the Government, for the mail carriers instead of carrying empty bags only had them well filled, without much, if any, additional trouble to the carriers or expense to the Government. Who would not have thought such a happy state of things safe from attack; certainly from change? The *Express Companies*, however, were watching with their hawk-eyes, longing for an opportunity, and seeking for tools to crush the whole system. Of course, many packages were carried at a low rate by mail, that the express companies would like to have had in their charge, so that they might have exacted from the people three or four times what the work was worth. So these companies employed lobby agents and besieged Congress all through the last session, stating that their receipts were lessened several hundred thousands of dollars a year by this system of cheap postage on merchandise. This may be true; but we do not know that the American people are bound to tax themselves to keep up the receipts of the express companies to their maximum, or that it is the duty of Congressmen to heed the petitions and prayers of these princely express beggars. If they wish to go into the begging business, there are plenty of vacant corners where they can hold a hat or a tin pan, and hand-organs are not very costly; and educated monkeys are to be had for the seeking, we presume, and at no very great price. The grandest palaces in the land, the most extensive and elegant grounds, and the most luxurious stables, are in the hands of these express men, and yet they whine around Congressmen to obtain special favors to benefit themselves and injure the whole country.

In the second number of the GUIDE last year we warned our readers that an effort would be made by the express companies to obtain a change in the postage laws, that money would be used freely, and that it would be well for the people to watch their representatives. We knew this from the fact that foolish statements were beginning to appear in the papers that the mails were burdened and delayed by merchandise; that the deficiency would be unusually great, and that some one had received a horned toad through the mails, and another person a box of bees—all designed to cover an attack upon the system of cheap postage. These charges induced Mr. BANGS, the Superintendent of Railway Service, to make a thorough investigation, and as the result, published a report, showing that the deficiency of postal revenue was not chargeable to the carrying of merchandise, and that it did not burden or delay the mails. He also showed that for every three hundred thousand pounds of third-class matter carried in the mails, not more than twenty-five thousand pounds (or one-twelfth) were merchandise. Not entirely disheartened, however, on the 23d day of February, an attempt was made in the Senate to restrict all packages of merchandise to twelve ounces. It did not, however, succeed, as it was so evidently inspired by the lobby agents of the express companies as to disgust the better class of Senators. We regret to say, however, that the following Senators, who ought to have known better and acted better, voted as the express companies wished them, and against the best interests of their constituents:

Messrs. Bayard, Conkling, Conover, Davis, Dorsey, Eaton, Goldthwaite, Hamilton (Maryland), Hamilton, (Texas), Hamlin, Johnston, Kelly, McCreery, Merryman, Norwood, Pratt, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman and Wadleigh.



The following gentlemen voted against the measure, as every sensible and honest Senator should have done:

Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Anthony, Boutwell, Cameron, Clayton, Cooper, Cragin, Dennis, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Lewis, Mitchell, Morrill (Maine), Morrill (Vermont), Morton, Oglesby, Pease, Robertson, Sargent, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Sprague, Tipton, Washburn, West, Windom and Wright.

This should have settled the matter, and we really thought it might rest for one season, but the paid lobby agents of the express companies were watching, ready for any act of meanness, and for any dirty work. They could present twenty or fifty thousand cogent reasons why the law should be changed, and every one with a tint of green on the back.

All was now kept perfectly quiet until the night of the last session of Congress, and near midnight. The *Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill*, the closing up of the season's work, was under consideration, when Senator RUMSEY, of Minnesota, prepared the following innocent looking amendment, which was offered by Senator HAMLIN, of Maine, who recommended its passage:

That section 8 of the act approved June 20, 1874, "making appropriations for the service of the Post-office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby amended as follows: Insert the word "ounce" in lieu of the words "two ounces."

In the haste incident to an all-night session, this amendment was adopted, and not half the Senators, in fact only those in the secret, were aware of its character. The Senate amendments being thought unimportant were adopted in the House, and not a dozen members were aware of the bad work they were doing, and the trick of which they were made the victims. This treacherous amendment doubled the postage on all merchandise, and that at once, for the law took immediate effect.

Now let us look at the effect of this unexpected piece of legislation. All booksellers, seeds-men and other merchants had arranged their prices so as to meet the old rate of postage, and its sudden and unexpected increase caused embarrassment and loss, and the entire suspension of many kinds of business, to the great injury not only of the merchants but also of their customers. As fast as postmasters learned of the passage of the law doubling postage on merchandise, they stopped all matter not having paid the postage required by the new law. Tuns of our seeds were stopped that had been shipped before the law was passed, while our customers were waiting and writing and complaining and suffering. Finally the Postmaster-general found it impossible to obey the law, and was compelled, in violation of this unwise law of Congress, to order that all merchandise should pass at the old rates until matters became better understood and somewhat regulated.

Just at this time we were giving large quantities of seeds to the grasshopper sufferers of the West, and on these we were paying more than a hundred dollars a week postage to the Government. This new law doubled postage and caused us an additional expense of nearly a thousand dollars, as the result of our efforts to serve the starving people of the West. This, however, was of no consequence as long as the express men got rich and a few Congressmen didn't get poor.

There is another beautiful thing about this matter. *Canada merchants* can send merchandise to any part of the United States, through the mails, for one-half the rates charged Americans, so they are advertising their goods in our cities, stating why they are enabled to under-sell our merchants. The wisdom of our law makers is certainly beyond ordinary comprehension.

Let the people emphatically and at once demand the repeal of this hasty and odious law. See the Congressmen, write to them, and in every way let the wishes of the people be known. Those Congressmen who were deceived should show their indignation at the fraud by demanding the repeal of the law at the very opening of the next Congress. We do not state that any member of Congress received money for his vote on this measure, but we do say that the express companies could afford to pay hundreds of thousands of dollars for that night's work; and we do not imagine they are too honest or too conscientious to place money where it "will do the most good."

THE WISDOM OF OUR POSTAGE LAWS.—We can now send a paper weighing four ounces to London, England, for *two cents*, but if we send it only to New York we must pay *four cents*. The seeds we send to Canada cost us by mail sixteen cents a pound, but we can send by express or freight to some point in Canada and mail there, for four cents a pound. Thus is our Government driving business and consequently money into other channels. A merchant doing business in that way would soon get to the poorhouse or the lunatic asylum.



CHEAP POSTAGE IN CANADA.

Americans are apt to speak of Canadians as rather a slow people, backward in adopting the improvements of the age. We are prone to think of our neighbors as somewhat behind the spirit of the times, while we consider the great Yankee nation as alive and progressive, ready for all improvements that promise good. Our national self-esteem will be somewhat cooled, perhaps, when we consider the action of the two governments on the subject of postage. Our law-makers are using the power delegated to them to embarrass trade and burden the people with unnecessary expense, just to please and enrich the express companies; actually driving the trade from the government into the hands of these corporations, by unnecessarily high rates of postage. Tens of thousands of dollars have the Postal Department lost by making the people pay sixteen cents a pound on all merchandise and transient papers. It costs now about four cents to send a paper to a friend, and we have to pay thirty-two cents a quart for Corn and Beans and such things, more than the first cost of the articles.

Things are not so in Canada. Canadian parliaments are constantly lowering instead of increasing their rates of postage. Canadian law-makers don't pass laws when they are asleep and then excuse themselves because they didn't know what they were voting for. They do not try to introduce the by-gone days of dear postage and light mails. They are neither bought nor duped nor dined nor wined by express companies until they are fitted to do their bidding. Canadian rulers are not always tinkering at the postal laws in the vain effort to please wealthy corporations, and at the same time hoodwink while they cheat the people. They are not always trying to see how much meanness the people can be induced to endure. They are trying to give the people the benefit of the lowest possible rates of postage, believing this to be for the general good.

The consequence is, transient newspapers are carried in the mails in Canada at one cent for four ounces, and all kinds of merchandise at FOUR CENTS A POUND, while the great American nation which, until last winter, was charging EIGHT CENTS A POUND for merchandise, raised its price to SIXTEEN CENTS, and FOUR CENTS for an ordinary paper. After such an exhibit, we have not much cause for boasting.

THE RETURN TO CHEAP POSTAGE.

Under the above heading the *Rural New Yorker*, of November 5th, gives an interesting and valuable article, which we are tempted to copy. It tells the whole story, what the people want and what they will have. Officials may try to conciliate the newspapers by reducing rates on transient papers, and allowing it to remain as present on merchandise, but this will neither deceive nor satisfy the people. They may do this and retain the favor or the pay of the express companies, because papers are not carried by express. Indeed, the express companies did not ask nor expect transient papers to be included in the advanced rates—that was a blunder, and caused the newspapers to denounce the change. That time those in the plot with the express companies "caught a Tartar" by mistake, when they were only trying to steal a horse; now they would like to let the Tartar go and hold on to the horse, and make believe that this was a great concession. The people and the press are too wise to be deceived, and too independent to submit to this wrong. The *Rural* speaks as follows:

It is announced from Washington that the Postmaster-general is opposed to the absolute repeal of the Amendment to the Postal Law passed last winter; but will favor a restoration of cheap postage on newspapers while opposing any reduction of rates on other third-class matter. This compromise of the question will not satisfy the country. The people have found the cheap rates for carrying plants, seeds, and other small articles so convenient that a large and rapidly increasing business was growing up before the postage on such articles was arbitrarily doubled for the apparent benefit of nobody but the express companies. Reduction of postage on newspapers to old rates would leave the express monopoly unaffected, and that alone is sufficient reason why the restoration of cheap rates should apply to everything. There was an active and influential lobby working in Congress for the increase of postage rates, giving dinners and spending money freely. That lobby succeeded in effecting its object, and now the people demand of Congress that the work thus done shall be reversed, and postage restored to the rates which prevailed a year ago. All parties concerned in securing the increased postage have disavowed responsibility for the new law. We have been repeatedly told that the Postmaster-general did not demand nor desire the increase, and Senator HAMLIN says that he did his part in this work through "inadvertence," and the whole thing was an accident. If, however, the increased postage be not altogether done away with, it will look very much like one of



those "accidents done on purpose," of which children sometimes tell about. It is quite as well when reforms are to be adopted that there should be no child's play about it. The restoration of low postage on all articles is demanded for the convenience of the public, and is not opposed to the interests of the Government or of any class, excepting the express company monopolies.

Low postage is not responsible for the failure of the Post-office Department to pay expenses. The increase of rates last spring largely reduced receipts while it did not decrease materially the cost of mail service. With a steady increase of business under the low rates the carrying even of third-class matter was beginning to prove remunerative in most localities and with proper economy would soon have been so through the entire country. Cheaper postage for letters would, with very little doubt, be more nearly self-sustaining than it is now. The country is doing business at a loss because it fixes rates so high as to restrict its own business and encourage its competitors and rivals.

Fixing the rates of postage properly belongs to Congress—the direct representatives of the people, who will soon be in session in Washington. There are grave doubts whether the increase of rates made last winter is constitutional, because the bill for establishing such increase originated in the Senate rather than in the House. It is certainly not within the province of the head of a department, an executive officer of the Government, to pre-arrange legislation for the representatives of the people. The official and public recommendations by the chief magistrate of the country to Congress are provided for by the Constitution and are therefore tolerable; but it would be an impertinence for even the President of the United States to unofficially and informally advise the country what Congress ought to do five or six weeks before that body was in session. There have been altogether too many "rulings" by executive officers which were really supplemental legislation—sometimes defeating the will of the people as expressed in legally-enacted laws. Where doubts arise as to the meaning of the law it is very easy to make up a case and have an authoritative decision by the proper judicial tribunal. The idea that a Department decide, *ex cathedra*, what the law is, has already demoralized popular ideas of the functions of our judiciary; but we protest against the interference of executive officers with the law-making power of the country.

SIMPLICITY OF THE POSTAL BUSINESS.

As Mr. BANGS seems to be a live man and willing to learn, and the Postmaster General has been to Russia, and therefore must have seen a good deal of the world, and has probably learned that all wisdom is not confined to one man, nor all knowledge to one people, we would suggest to these, and to all our readers, that our Post Office business is unnecessarily complicated, troublesome to Postmasters, and vexatious to their clerks. Every paper or package must be "peeped into," to see that it contains no writing, or is not fastened in a manner which violates some *ruling* of the Department. Every Postmaster, also, is a judge, and while one feels himself authorized to charge letter postage, because of the manner in which a package is fastened, another will write, complimenting us highly on the neat and careful style of our packing, at the same time giving a passing grumble at others whose packages are so badly secured as to allow their contents to become scattered through the mail bags.

We propose a plan that, if adopted, will simplify the work of the Department, and cause rejoicing in every Post Office in the land. We believe, also, it will make the Postal Department self-sustaining. We would be quite willing to contract to do the work for the revenue. *Abolish all class distinction in mail matter.* Charge one or two cents for the first ounce, and half-a-cent an ounce for all over one ounce up to a certain weight, regardless of what the package may contain. The Postmaster will then only have to see that the postage corresponds with the weight. No scrutiny would be required—no peeping—no complaints of unfair charges. The only exception to this rule should be papers prepaid at the office of publication. This should not be granted as a favor, for we do not believe in favoritism, but in a purely business way. Papers are the largest and most regular customers of the Government, and therefore entitled to special rates. With proper arrangements as to the size of packages, we see no reason why the Postal work should not be made very simple for the Postmasters, very profitable for the Government, and very beneficial to the people. We do not claim to be wise above measure, nor to be wiser than some of those engaged in the postal service, but we do claim to know a little about business and to possess a small share of that quite uncommon article, common-sense, and we think the application of a little of that kind of sense would sweep away a good many of the complications that now embarrass the postal service, and make a batch of mysterious *rulings*, that appear every month to plague our Postmasters, altogether unnecessary. Every business man desires to simplify his business as much as possible, for without simplicity there can be no uniformity or success. Governments are apt to attach too much importance to red tape, and a government office is too often a Circumlocution Office, where the great aim seems to be how not to do things—or how to do them in the most round-about way.



THE TUBEROSE.

The nature of the Tuberose and its culture seems not to be well understood. Nothing is simpler than the culture necessary to success, and nothing easier or more sure than failure under improper treatment. One of our customers ordered two dozen early in the spring, planted six of

the number in pots as soon as received, and kept them in the house for nearly a month before it seemed advisable to transfer them to the garden. At the time these were planted out (about the middle of May), six others that had not been potted were also planted. The other twelve were placed in the cellar, where they would not become dry, and were not planted out until July. They were then potted and the pots sunk in the ground, the intention being to take them up in the autumn, for flowering in the house. The result was only partially satisfactory. The first six planted in pots flowered about the middle of the summer, the six put in the open ground about the middle of May, bloomed some weeks later, but the dozen kept and potted in July and designed for early winter flowers grew and gave plenty of leaves, but

no flower-stems and no flowers. This is the substance of a long letter now before us, and is a very good text for a short discourse.

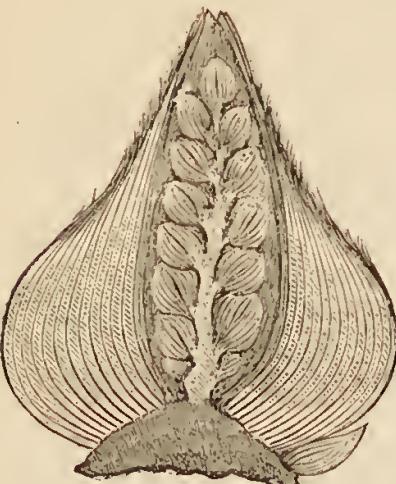
In most of the bulbous, and many of the tuberous family, not only is the nutriment designed to sustain the flower the next season gathered and safely stored in the bulb, but the flower-stem and the miniature flowers are formed, ready for growth at the first opportunity. We give an engraving

of a Hyacinth which we divided and placed in the hands of our artist for the purpose of illustrating this point. We selected the Hyacinth because embryo flowers are usually more fully developed in this than in almost any other bulb. The Hyacinth is quite hardy, and the germ is not easily injured or destroyed. If it should become broken after starting, or injured in any way, the bulb grows from the center, and will at once commence preparing for flowering the next summer.

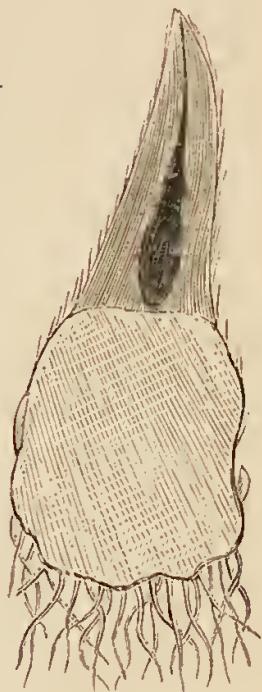
The Tuberose is entirely different. It flowers only once, but forms small bulbs on its sides, and these in time become flowering bulbs. The Tuberose is a native of warm countries, and delights in great heat. It will not endure cold and moisture, either in the ground or stored away for future planting. The little flower-stem is formed in the bulb, as we have shown in the engraving of a *healthy Tuberose*, though not always so plainly, as we had to cut several before we found one sufficiently distinct for our purpose. This bulb will grow and flower; but if it should be kept in a cool room for a few weeks, and especially if it is damp as well, the flowering-stem would become discolored and finally decay, and on cutting, it would present the appearance shown in the engraving of an *unsound Tuberose*. This unsound tuber would grow, give plenty of leaves and young bulbs, but no flowers. By keeping the tubers in a cool cellar our friend destroyed the young flower-stems. Had they been kept in a warm room they would probably have received no injury. It is always best, however, to obtain Tuberoses from the seedsman about the right time for planting, because he has facilities for keeping them in good condition, and will do so if he understands his business; and will not send out an unsound bulb

SOUND TUBEROSE.

27



SECTION OF HYACINTH.



UNSOUND TUBEROSE.



if he is honest and careful—and of course, all seedsmen are both. For garden flowering the Tuberose should be planted as early as possible, and the plan of potting as done by our correspondent is a good one. To secure flowers for winter, plant the Tuberose in pots the latter part of July, sink the pots in the garden, and remove them to the house in early autumn.

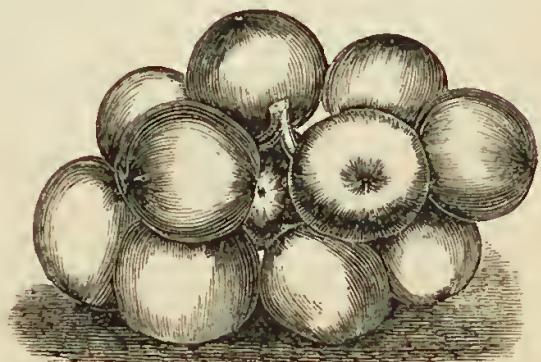
THE JAPAN COCKSCOMB.

The JAPAN COCKSCOMB is the best annual introduced into Europe or America in the last twenty years. Some envious seedsmen, who, of course, are not florists, at first declared it to be a *sport*. Well, it is a *wonderful sport*, with its beautiful red, round stems, elegant leaves and coral-like combs. In 1871, soon after our return from Europe, a friend and florist, Mr. EDWARD DAGGE, informed us that he had seen in Canandaigua, in a private garden, one of the most strange and beautiful plants he ever beheld. We were about to make a pilgrimage in pursuit of this new and beautiful flower, when one of our friends and customers, Mrs. M. FINLEY, of Canandaigua, N. Y., called upon us and described a beautiful new Cockscomb which she had received from Japan, and which we knew, from the description, to be the same which had so captivated Mr. DAGGE. We secured the seeds Mrs. FINLEY had saved, perhaps a hundred, and a few in the original package, and asked her, as winter was coming on, to take up her plants (two or three), put them in pots and send them to us, as we designed to try to ripen a few more seeds in the green-house. Perhaps in all we secured the first season two hundred seeds. Mrs. FINLEY kindly made no charge, as she was anxious to have so beautiful a flower disseminated. However, we could not cause a lady so much trouble without compensation, so if our recollection serves us, we handed Mrs. F. twenty-five dollars, as a slight compensation for the trouble and expense we had caused. Had we then known the value of the flower we would have given ten times this amount to have secured its dissemination. The first year but few seeds germinated, as they were somewhat unripe, but since then we have grown good sound seeds, and by care the flowers have improved every season. Meeting Mrs. F. at one of our Fairs last autumn, we asked for a statement of the time this seed was received from Japan, and any other facts in connection therewith, interesting to the public. We are very much obliged for the following reply:

Mr. VICK:—Dear Sir:—On referring to the letter of my friend who sent me the seeds of the Celosia, I find that it was in November, 870, that I first received them. The package contained, in all, eighteen different kinds of seeds; each little bag of seeds having painted in colors on its outside, a representation of each particular kind of flower. Early in the spring of 1871, I planted a few of each sort, but nearly all proved to be very common annuals. The Celosia, however, I knew to be very different from and much superior to anything of the kind I had ever before seen, and for this reason I was anxious to call your attention to it, knowing that you would be the best judge of its merits. It is a source of much gratification to me to know that it has proved to be a permanent acquisition; and that it not only retains its original characteristics, but has improved in beauty under your cultivation.—MRS. M. F.

THE HATHAWAY TOMATO.

F. N. HATHAWAY, of Kankakee, Illinois, grew the original Hathaway Tomato, and *gave* us the seed, which we introduced to the public several years since. Mr. H. charged us nothing for the seed, and we sold it at merely the price of common sorts, after we had fully tested its qualities, and after it had been recommended as the best Tomato known by the London Horticultural Society, by the English papers, and by the most intelligent cultivators in America. We have no patience with those who introduce a new Tomato, or any other vegetable or flower, with a great flourish, and at a high price, without proper trial, and which a few years' experience proves to be entirely worthless. From Mr. N. we have received a photograph of a fine cluster of the Hathaway Tomatoes, which we have engraved. Mr. H. writes: "I herewith hand you a photograph of the finest bunch of Tomatoes I ever saw—I have seen heavier, but not more in the bunch. I send it to you, thinking it would make a fine cut for your catalogue."





USEFUL FACTS AND PLEASANT GOSSIP.

GARDEN WORK FOR INVALIDS.

We fully believe there is nothing so good for invalids as work in the garden. Air, sunshine, fresh earth, and exercise accomplish wonders. We have known it many times to bring hope and health and joy to the hopeless, sick and sorrowing. Far better will it be found usually than a tedious and expensive journey for a change of air. A month's work in the garden during the summer would be better for our business men than a trip to the watering-places or the mountains, while in this way they would escape the miseries of a summer vacation. A lady of Fall River, Mass., gives some good advice in the following note, happily founded on her own experience:

MR. VICK:—I have to send at this late day for the FLORAL GUIDE for 1875, and for last year also, enclosing 50 cents, which seems ridiculous entirely when I think of the value of your delightful little publication. I should never have let it go by in this way, but I was obliged to spend the summer in the country last year, on account of health, and had no garden at all; and then this spring I didn't know but it would be just the same. My beautiful Hyacinths—those sweet Hyacinths that you sent me, with all those other bulbs, so many years ago, having been carefully planted at first, and cared for since, were still ready this spring, as every season since I have had them, to bring to my longing soul a fresh wonder of beauty and fragrance. O, they did seem, to sick and weary eyes, even more like the angels of God than ever before. My mind was drawn strongly toward the garden, and as we had decided to spend the summer at home, I sent for some of VICK's seeds, and to a greenhouse for plants, and little by little brought order out of my wilderness of weeds. And what I want to tell you, that you may tell others, is this: I have seemed to gain in health much faster than last summer, though I was then in the purest and sweetest of air, in a pleasant, hilly country, and enjoying the simple luxuries of farm life. Tell the poor invalids, Mr. VICK, consumptives especially—tell them, if you can find room for it, somewhere in your dear little FLORAL GUIDE—that flower gardening is not only a most delightful occupation, but the most health-giving of all earthly employments. Tell them to begin slowly, to work in the best part of the day, and while sitting upon the ground for weeding, &c., to have always a thick piece of carpet, or an old cushion first laid down, and even then to avoid wet or cold ground. Work in the sunshine when not too hot, but if it seem at all oppressive, choose the shade. Let them give it a fair trial; and if they begin with a love for flowers, see if it doesn't bring them, besides the rich harvest of beauty and fragrance, a "panacea for all the ills that flesh is heir to,"—yes, and spirit, too, I had almost said, and truly. For driving away "the blues," we may challenge the world to produce its equal.—L. F. L.

TREATMENT OF GLADIOLI SEED.—Mrs. F. D. GULLIVER, of Connecticut, wishes to know how to treat the seed of Gladioli, and we presume the information will be valuable to others. The seed should be gathered as soon as ripe and kept in a dry place until spring. In early spring sow the seed in rows in a little bed in the garden. Surround this bed with a frame, say a box, a foot in height, without bottom or top. Narrow, grass-like leaves will soon appear. Keep the bed free of weeds; do not let it become dry, but water in a dry time, and as soon as the sun gets pretty warm, along in June, cover the box with slats like laths, so that one-half will be covered, that is, the opening between each slat or lath the same width as the lath. This can be removed in a dull, wet time, but it is not usually necessary to remove it until cool, damp weather, usual in this latitude about the middle of September. Withhold water after this time and the leaves will begin to ripen and turn yellow. At the close of the growing season, a couple of weeks before hard frosts are expected, pull up the young plants, and little bulbs will be found in abundance from the size of a pea to that of a marble. Dry these in the sun and air a few days and then store them away to be planted the next spring. A few of the largest will flower the second summer, but the majority will require another season's growth before they will be of flowering size.

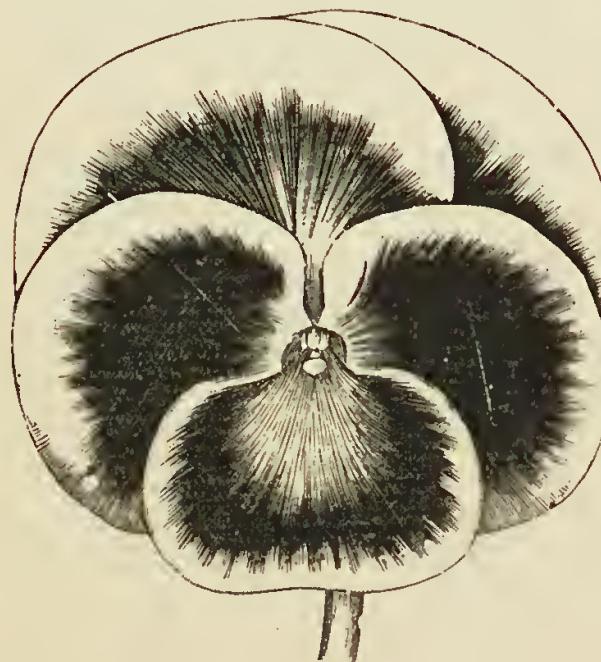
EARLY EGG LETTUCE.—JOHN P. GONNER, of Denver, Col., writes us that there is no Lettuce in the world as good for forcing as the *Early Egg*, and this we fully believe. He raised three crops between the first of February and the first of May, which sold readily for \$2.00 per dozen. He also likes our *White Spine Cucumber* for forcing better than any other he has ever tried. It would bring in market \$4.00 a dozen better than other kinds would a quarter that price.

SUCCESS.—Mrs. TRUESDALE, of Peoria, Ill., writes that she took the first premium at the State Fair on Pansies, and never had a package of seed from us that failed to come up. This is quite as creditable to the lady as to the seeds, for some people receive the same seeds exactly, and manage in some way to prevent their coming up.



OUR PANSIES.

We take great pains to grow good Pansy seed. We not only aim to secure large flowers, but in addition to this, plants with a hardy constitution, that will endure our severe winters, and hot, dry summers. The latter we have found the most difficult, though even in this respect we have been encouraged with wonderful success. We have scores of complimentary letters from enthusiastic Pansy growers, and dried specimens, almost without number, and from every part of the country, and none that we have measured less than two inches in diameter, and the largest nearly three inches. Those who have not measured a Pansy will have little idea how large this is, so we have had an engraving made of one exactly two and a-half inches in diameter, and another of two inches. By reference to a note from Columbia River, Washington Territory, which will be found on another page, it will be seen that a lady of that place has beaten us all, and grown one three inches in diameter, while two and a-half inches, the size of our largest engraving, was quite an ordinary affair. To ROBERT CHAPMAN, of Duluth, Minn., we are indebted for a beautiful, large, light colored, well formed flower, and to KATIE S. HOLMES, of Harrisburg, Penn., for a very pretty double flower, which we hope will prove constant, accompanying the following very interesting note:



very popular, and we do not know that it is now in cultivation, as we have not heard of it in several years.

PANSIES IN THE SOUTH.—A lady of Norwood, Virginia, inclosed in a note, of which the following is a copy, several Pansies of fair but not large size:

Mr. VICK:—I enclose you specimens of my Pansies. The seeds I purchased of you two years ago. I am very fond of them, and give them much attention, but do not know if they are as large as they ought to be.—A. I. S.

The Pansy will never do quite as well South, as in a cool, moist climate. We have been endeavoring to grow Pansy seed for some years that would do well in a hot, dry climate, and not without some success. Our seed is far better in this respect than any that can be obtained from Europe, and it will also germinate much more freely.



Mr. VICK:—I have, this summer, had quite a number of beautiful Pansies, raised from seed purchased from you. They have proved very interesting indeed. I was surprised one morning to find among them what looked to me like a double Pansy blossom. I had never seen such a thing before, and as I believe there is none mentioned in your catalogue, I concluded to send it to you. Most of the flowers on the plant from which this was taken, do not seem to come to perfection. But the appearance of such blossoms may be no unusual occurrence, and if so excuse me for troubling you with what seemed to me strange and interesting. We had also other flowers whose seed was obtained from you, and our success was very satisfactory. They were a source of much pleasure to us.—K. S. H.

It is not often we see a tendency in the Pansy to become double. A few years ago an English florist discovered a plant bearing double flowers, and in surprise exclaimed, "*Good gracious!*" and that became the name of the flower. It did not become



SWEET VIOLET SEED.

Many persons write us for *Violet seed*, thinking they can obtain seed that will grow the double fragrant violet, so desirable in the spring. The truth is, the double Violet bears no seed, and plants must be procured by those who wish to possess this flower. The single Violet gives seed, but even this must be sown about as soon as ripe, or it will not grow. It is quite common to see Violet seed advertised, and we believe it is usually kept for sale at the stores which take seeds on commission, to be returned if not sold. Not one seed in a bushel, however, will grow, and if by accident one should germinate, the possessor would be sorry when he saw the flower. When persons, therefore, order Violet seed, we often reserve the order until the proper season and forward a few plants. The following letter from Mrs. ADAMS, of *Keyterville, Mo.*, is about like several hundred more that we found in our letter basket, when examining our correspondence with a view to answering inquiries in the present number:

JAS. VICK.—*Dear Sir*:—I sent to you for seeds some time ago, and among other kinds, sent for *Sweet Violet* seeds, although they were not advertised in your catalogue. I had bought seed, so called, out of the stores, but could not get them to grow. The seeds came, all but the *Violet* seeds, but on referring to the catalogue, I found that I had got *more* than my money's worth, and was very much pleased. Judge of my delight, and of my two little boys, when yesterday a package was brought to us from JAS. VICK, containing some beautiful *Violet* plants, and if you could have seen the thankful and happy faces there were around that cluster of sweet *Violets*, you would realize the old, true saying, “It is more blessed to give than to receive.” Accept, therefore, many thanks for your kindness.—M. C. A.

Readers will please not mistake the Pansy for the Violet, as the Pansy grows freely from seed. The Sweet Violet is *Viola odorata*, while the Pansy is *Viola tricolor*.

THE ITALIAN ONIONS IN THE SOUTH.—When traveling in the south of Europe during the summer of 1871, we first saw the magnificent new Italian Onions, and our first thought was that they would prove a great blessing to the Southern States of America. We at once engaged all the seed obtainable, and for trial sent it free to many persons in every Southern State, asking only a report of success or failure at the end of the season. As we anticipated, the reports were favorable, so that the next season we felt justified in adding these to our list of valuable seeds. We have had enthusiastic letters from hundreds of our customers every year, and as a sample, give one received from L. S. MARSHALL, of South Bend, Ark., about the first of July last:

MR. VICK:—The Italian Onion seed purchased of you last fall has done well. I have Onions now that beat anything I ever saw of the onion kind, and they are drawing a great deal of attention from the people in this part of the country. People come here and get them and carry them to Little Rock and many other places. Since writing the above, I have been to my Onion bed and pulled one Onion that measures seven inches across and weighs three and three-quarters pounds, and I do know that I have had this year those that would have weighed four pounds.—L. S. M.

LARGE BALSAMS.—We like to have our customers make a specialty of some flower, and the Balsam is a beautiful subject. S. T. BROSIUS, of Missouri, writes, Aug. 4th:

MR. VICK:—I wish to thank you for the packet of “Spotted German Balsam” seed you sent me last spring. I planted them May 1st in the seed bed and transplanted about June 1st, and they are now just past the “biggest point” in blooming. Every one votes them the finest Balsams they ever saw, and they are fine. I gave away about twenty, and they are *every one double*, and some very double; counted twenty-four leaves or “petals” on one flower, and one I measured, and it was *three and one-eighth inches across, by the square*—the largest Balsam I ever saw, and as double as *any rose*. Think I will invest some money in Balsam seed next year. I never took much interest in flowers until this summer.—S. T. B.

THE PETUNIA IN TEXAS.—Mr. G. ONDERDONK, after relating his unexpected success with the Dahlia in the warm climate of Texas, says, in a recent letter: “My Petunias, the seed of which was sown in November, 1873, stopped blooming a few weeks last winter, but are still spreading and blooming away. I tried a cutting last winter. The plant it made covers six feet of ground, while the plant from which it was taken now covers from sixteen to eighteen inches of space, presenting constantly a dense mass of flowers.”

THE SARATOGA WINDOW GARDEN.—The window garden at Saratoga, an engraving of which we gave in our last number, belongs to M. R. PATRICK, whose residence is on Regent street, near Filon. We have had several letters from persons visiting that popular watering place who wished to see this tasteful specimen of window gardening, but of course such a winter garden would present no attractions in the summer season.



THE DATURA.

In our FLORAL GUIDE of last year, in describing the Datura, we said, "No one ever flowered a good Datura for the first time who was not a good deal more than pleased, and no one ever had a blooming plant in his garden that did not receive a large share of the attention and admiration of visitors." We do not like to say all the good things we think of a flower, because we write for all, and our favorites may not please everybody. Then we like to disappoint people—agreeably, we mean—just as our friend at Hartford was disappointed.

JAMES VICK.—*Dear Sir*:—Your glowing description of the Datura in the FLORAL GUIDE for 1875, page 27, attracted our attention, and among the seeds ordered was one of the Datura. We now have a single plant growing where the seed was planted, which seems to show that you are a very modest man—quite too modest, if our one plant may be taken as a specimen. You say, "Plants two feet high; set plants two feet apart." Our plant is three feet high, and in the spread of its branches measures seven and a half feet, and is still increasing its dimensions. You say the flowers are six inches in length. Ours measures from seven to eight inches in length. It opens its flowers in the night, and they close during the following day, never to open again. As an average we have about six flowers each morning; I counted the buds on a portion of the plant (it is *Datura Wrightii*), and estimating the remainder, I estimate there are, in all the stages of growth, about three hundred.—J. F. JUDD.

EASILY PLEASED.—Sometimes we think we have the best natured subscribers in the world. In the midst of our seed-growing and thousands of other duties we write a number of the GUIDE, and when it is printed look it over, sometimes with a good deal of dissatisfaction, and resolve, if people will not complain, we will get out a better number next time, or fail in a desperate attempt to do so, when along comes a dozen complimentary letters, like the following from a veteran of the press, whose good opinion we have reason to prize:

MR. JAMES VICK:—I have just examined your Number 3, for 1875. It will be more than examined by the florist portion of my household. But I want, as a newspaper man, to say to you, that I am really delighted with the pleasant, facile, graphic sketch you have made of your far western journey. It is ever so successfully narrated. You are so complete as a floriculturist, I dare not advise you to be altogether a journalist, for it is very difficult to do more than one thing very well—yet I admit your solution of that difficulty in this number of your FLORAL GUIDE. The art of saying what we want to say, in just enough words, not in poverty or excess, is so delicate, whether by pen or voice, that when I think it has been ever so neatly done, I may be forgiven for telling a friend I value of his success.—W. H. B.

A LARGE VEGETABLE EGG.—The Egg Plant succeeds wonderfully in the mild climate and on the rich soil of the South-west. What we at the North obtain by the exercise of considerable skill and labor our friends farther South grow with little trouble and in greater perfection. And after all, we would not be surprised if some energetic cultivator somewhere in the neighborhood of the north pole should send us a statement showing that he had entirely surpassed our Missouri friend, for determination with a little skill and knowledge will accomplish wonders.

Dear Sir:—I cut an "egg" to-day, from a plant of your *Improved New York Purple*, that weighed five pounds three and one-half ounces, and measured two feet around lengthwise, twenty-two and one-half inches crosswise around the largest part. The seed was sown in the open air about May 1st.—S. T. B., *Gallatin, Mo.*, Oct. 12, 1875.

COBEA SCANDENS.—A subscriber of Jonathan's Creek, North Carolina, wishes us to state how to preserve the roots of Cobea scandens during the winter, and if it is necessary to take them up in a climate where the mercury seldom sinks below zero. Anything like zero will destroy the roots of Cobea if left exposed in the garden. We take up what plants we desire, in the Autumn, and remove them to the house for winter-flowering. We hardly think it would be desirable to attempt to preserve the plants in a cold-frame or pit, as we doubt, if successful, whether the plants would be as vigorous as those grown from early planted seed. If any of our readers have had experience in saving plants over the winter we would like to hear of the mode and the result.

GOVERNMENT SEEDS.—A correspondent in Illinois writes, alluding to our remarks on the Government Seed Store at Washington: "One of the wealthiest men of our city got a fine supply of government seeds last spring, and came to me for the loan of a seed-drill to sow them with, and wished me to come down and start it. I went, and gave him your catalogue to read. He is one of the best of men, and never before once thought of the facts as you state them."

THE CALIFORNIA RADISH.—S. M. HAYWOOD, of Pano, Ill., writes: "We planted the California Mammoth Radish seed on the 25th of July last year, and the Radishes averaged over twelve inches long and from eight to ten inches in circumference. One of them weighed seven pounds and measured sixteen inches round. It was as solid and crisp as an early spring Radish."



FLOWERS AND POETRY.

In our basket we find the following verses clipped from a newspaper, but the name we cannot give, because we forgot to mark it upon the slip. The name of the poet is not stated, but it may be LONGFELLOW, or perhaps BRYANT. It has a little of the sweetness so peculiar to TENNYSON, but not much. We presume it will float round the country ANONYMOUS for a time, and the author may never be discovered—or perhaps, in a little while, there may be two or three claimants, as there have been lately for other choice popular poems. It is headed "*Verses sung at a Granger party during the winter, and inscribed to JAMES VICK, the national Seedsman and Florist.*" For the benefit of the press we will state that the poem is not copy-righted.

(*Tune, Auld Lang Sync.*)

Should summer pleasures be forgot,
'T would make the fond heart sick,
But winter boasts a lovely spot
With house plants bought of VICK.

Soon spring will cheer the weary heart,
With flowers full rich and thick,
Which nature's beauty will impart
To show our debt to VICK.

Vick's catalogues give splendid prints
Of useful plants and flowers;
Vick never cash nor effort stints,
'T enrich our rural hours.

Hope tells us of the bouquets fair
We shall next summer pick;

For seeds we'll trust his patient care,
And send our wants to VICK.

Send postal orders or send cash,
But never ask for tick;
To trust o'er half the world were rash—
'T would ruin honest VICK.

'Tis he who plies the seedsman's trade,
Without a fraud or trick;
Our money oft for naught we've paid,
But *never* so to VICK.

Then let us join his fame to sing,
In chorus loud and quick;
We'll joyful look for coming spring,
And send for seeds to VICK.

FLOWERS IN THE FAMILY.

The following letter from a lady in Abingdon, Ill., is interesting to us, not because of any complimentary remarks which it contains, for we claim no right to these, and they show more strongly the kindness of heart of the good lady than any merit of ours. It exhibits such an appreciation of the value of flowers in the family that we thought its perusal would find a responsive chord in many hearts, and perhaps tend to awaken a new interest on this subject in others.

JAMES VICK:—Among the many grateful letters which you receive you would not have missed mine, yet I feel no less impelled to write and thank you—or at least try to—for the basketful of beautiful plants you sent me this spring. Things of beauty and joys forever, they have been a perpetual fountain of pleasure through the spring and summer months, and I shall fight hard with Jack Frost for their possession through the winter. Not a single one of the number you sent but what grew, and all have blossomed save one, the Ageratum, and that has budded. I realize that my whole family have been benefited by our flowers, from myself down to Baby. The children love them, and many a childish grief is lost and many a bruise healed by the possession of a pretty flower. Yes, I do sometimes pull the flowers and give them to the children, as rewards for being good, and as comforters in trouble. Isn't it right that the beautiful things God makes should be ministers of grace and mercy to the little ones?—MRS. W. H. H.

BLOTTED PHLOX DRUMMONDI.—A lady of Charles City, Iowa, sends us the following:

MR. VICK:—I have two Phloxes which attract considerable attention among my friends, and send you specimens. The buff may be the one you describe as "dull yellow," but the *blotted* one is odd enough. My Pansies are exquisite, so large and such beautiful shades. I have thirty-six varieties from one paper of seed, and my Balsams are *said* to be the finest ever seen in town—all from your seed.—MRS. H. F. M.

The buff Phlox is *Isabellina*. The marbled one is a beauty, red and white. We have had it several years, and have tried to make it constant, but it sports so badly that we have not felt justified in selling it as marbled. Some years nearly all have come marbled, and the next season almost all of one color. We have, therefore, only sold it with seed of mixed colors.

RACHEL BEANS.—With an interesting note we received, June 10th, the finest sample of *Rachel Beans* from GEO. D. HODGE, of Tennessee, that ever came under our notice. They were six inches in length, large and tender. They were the product of the second planting, the first grown from seed we forwarded having been destroyed by frost.

GREEN BALSAMS.—A lady of Canton, Ill., sends us a *green* Balsam. This is occasionally seen when the flowers are unusually double.



FLOWERS IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

We are certainly going to Oregon and Washington Territory, and to a good many other places. We accept all the invitations our kind friends send us. We only stepped over to California last year just to get a breath of sea-air from the Pacific, and we don't feel as though we had made our western trip—that is in the future. Mrs. MEGLER, of Columbia River, W. T., writes:

MR. JAMES VICK—*Dear Sir:*—Our Pansies have been a wonder and delight to all who have seen them. Such a variety of colors, and in size I think they cannot be surpassed. One measured three inches across, and I have more two and a-half inches than I have of those smaller in size. The Petunias, Verbemas, Stocks—in fact, all of the annuals—met with perfect success. Of greenhouse seeds we purchased one paper of Oleander, and fourteen have already come up, and we have more seed left. Salvia met with as good success, but from Heliotrope and Fuchsias we have not succeeded as well. I think we planted them too early. I think if every one could have our success you would be spared a great deal of trouble. I wish while you were in California you could have found time to come to Oregon, for I think you would have found many varieties of flowers here unknown to you, and some very beautiful ones. There is a white lily which is very fragrant, and is the first flower found in spring.

L. SAMUELS, of Portland, writes with enthusiasm of the wild flowers of Oregon. We can believe all he says, or could say, of the Lupins and Columbines of the Pacific coast.

I am happy to hear you intend to come to our country. I only hope you won't change your mind. We have the most beautiful wild flowers, Lilies, and Ferns, that any country can boast of. If you had not mentioned about coming here, I should like to have sent you a few seeds and leaves of our native Lupin—much finer than the French—growing here in abundance, and also some of our wild Columbines, which are much finer than any I have raised from imported seed. We have a very fragrant Lily; it is known here as "Solomon's." I hardly think that's the right name. When you come here I hope you'll let me know it. I should be most happy to meet and be of service to one who has done so much towards creating a love for flowers among the people.—L. S.

THE LONGIFLORUM LILY AND LENORMAND CAULIFLOWER.

JOHN D. MILLER, of Elmira, N. Y., obtained of us a dozen *Longiflorum* Lilies in the autumn of 1874, which were received in good condition, and planted in good soil five inches deep. As none of the dozen made their appearance above ground, Mr. M. became anxious to know what had become of them, and writes us the result of his investigation, as follows:

In June I examined one of the bulbs and found it perfectly sound, with roots started about three inches long, but none of them have shown themselves above ground this summer. What I wish to know is, whether they will be likely to grow another season or not. If not, I wish to get another supply. In the third number of your *Guide* for this year, you mention a Cauliflower grown by Wm. H. BASCOMB, of Iowa, and weighing eight pounds. He is considerable behind Chemung County. I had last season the finest lot of Cauliflower I ever saw. Several of them weighed eight pounds each. One grand one, stripped of all surplus leaves and cut off close to the head, weighed ten pounds. It measured fourteen inches in diameter one way and sixteen inches the other, and was solid and white. It was of the *Lenormand* variety.

Newly planted Lily bulbs will often increase in size and become strong and healthy without showing a leaf above ground. Indeed we have planted thousands of Lilies, obtained from foreign countries, that have arrived somewhat dried, without seeing scarcely a sign of life on the bed for a year. Really, we think this a good sign. The attempt to throw up a feeble stalk often seriously weakens the bulb. We must, however, admit that last winter was the most severe on bulbs that we have ever known. We lost more than in the fifteen previous winters. The *Lenormand* is an excellent late Cauliflower, and we are always glad to hear of the success of our customers with this delicious vegetable.

DAHLIA TUBERS.

DAHLIA TUBERS.—W. T., of Sanilac, Mich., "grew an assortment of Dahlia 'Toes,'—put them in the ground, good soil, in May, and to-day (July 21) took them up, and they were all good and sound, but not sprouted or rooted." The tubers of Dahlias do not have eyes, or buds in all parts, like the Potato, but only at the narrow collar or neck, where the tuber was attached to the stem of the old plant, as shown in the little engraving which we have given to endeavor to make this matter plain. A tuber without buds will remain in the ground without change for many months. When attending the Fair at Saratoga, one of my oldest and most intelligent customers, a lady living at Mechanicsville, related a very singular circumstance. She had potted a number of Dahlia tubers we had sent her last spring, and one gave no sign of growth. At last to her utter surprise, she found young shoots forcing themselves through the earth, the Dahlia root, against all rule and order, having started growing at the wrong end. We could not avoid suggesting, that the good lady had potted the poor tuber head downwards.





AN ENEMY TO THE MIGNONETTE.

A. J. MATHEWS, of New York, wrote us early in the summer that an insect was destroying the Mignonette in that neighborhood, so that it seemed almost impossible to save a plant from its ravages. As we had never known any serious injury to our Mignonette from any cause, we were somewhat at a loss, and in no condition to give advice without more knowledge. At our request Mr. M. kindly forwarded some *very nice* specimens, with the accompanying note:

MR. JAMES VICK:—In your favor of the 11th of June, you expressed a desire to see the worm that proves to be such an enemy to our Mignonette. I send you some specimens by mail, to-day, and hope they will live to *greet* you. We first discovered them six years ago. This year there have been fewer than usual. They appear about the time the plants begin to flower. We find them more abundant immediately after a shower.—A. J. M.

It was with a little surprise that we recognized in this Mignonette eater an old enemy, the CABBAGE WORM, *Pieris rapae*. Perhaps he takes the sweet plant only as a dessert, for if he designs it for a full meal, we must bid farewell to our Mignonette, we fear. It is the most voracious and destructive worm we are acquainted with, sometimes destroying thousands of Cabbages before “the face and eyes” of a small army of people engaged in destroying them by hand. This fellow, like a good many other bad, and a few good things, came from Europe, and has been here only about twenty years. Fortunately we have reason to believe a parasitic insect is doing something to destroy them. The application most destructive to these insects is a mixture of carbolic powder and air-slaked lime; but no application will be entirely effective. We have no doubt their days are numbered, and they will soon pass away, as do all such pests.

SWEET PETS.—We like to have florists and gardeners with *hobbies* or *pets*. It pleased us much to observe in England whole districts or villages making a specialty of a particular flower or plant, but we did not know that any town had adopted the fragrant Onion for petting. In the *London Gardeners' Chronicle* for September 25th, we find the following:

The Banbury District is remarkable for the capital Onions it produces, and at the annual exhibition of the Banbury Horticultural Society generally held the last week of August, magnificent Onions are exhibited—weight and symmetry being the main points by which Onions are judged. In and around Banbury there are a number of people who make quite a pet of the Onion, just as any one would of the rose or any other popular flower, and these growers compete at the shows, twelve or fourteen prizes being awarded among a large number of competitors. The competition is keen and even exciting, and it is remarkable how much care the cultivators take of their plants—nursing them and encouraging their growth in every possible way. One of the leading cultivators at Banbury is I. A. TAPLIN, a printer of the town, who has published a valuable little pamphlet on the cultivation of the Onion.

YELLOW DANVERS ONION.—We have always taken especial pains to furnish our customers with choice Onion seed. It is an important crop, and a failure causes generally serious loss. A good portion of our Danvers has been furnished us by the original grower of this variety, and all trials during a series of years have been most satisfactory. A gentleman in Middlebury, Vt., to whom we have furnished large quantities of Onion and other seeds for sale, wrote us August 8th:

MR. VICK:—*Dear Sir*:—I sold four pounds of the Yellow Danvers Onion seed I got of you, to CHARLES D. LANE, of Cornwall, Vt., and he informs me it is the best field of Onions he ever saw, and a sight to see. He has more than four acres, and sowed twenty-five pounds of seed, but none as good as yours.—F. E. S.

Such testimony affords the greatest possible satisfaction, while nothing is so mortifying as to learn that after the greatest care, through some mistake or carelessness of parties in whom we had confidence, our customers have cause to complain. This does not often happen, we are glad to say.

THE CALADIUM.—In one of our exchange papers we find a communication from which we extract the following, showing the treatment of the Caladium by its author:

The Caladium is a splendid foliage plant, but requires great moisture and at least partial shade. My first experiment was with a bulb of VICK'S, which in fourteen weeks grew four feet, bearing immense leaves three feet in length. It was planted near my front door, and I kept a tin of water ready, and when the door was opened, often threw this over the roots. It never became dry, and when shown at the fall floral fair, no plant attracted so much admiration.—J. B. M. B.

MORE SUCCESS WITH THE PANSY.—The editor of the Ballston, N. Y., *Democrat* certainly had most unexampled success with our Pansies, as he writes:

My success with your Pansies has been unequalled. During the season of 1873 and '74 I picked fine Pansies from your seed, from the open garden, every month of the year; and from the products of thirteen papers, I picked, on an average, a quart of fine, large flowers, every day.



WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

A gentleman in the neighborhood of Dansville, N. Y., sent to us for some Dwarf Peas, the *Little Gem*, and, of course, received just what he ordered, a delicious little Pea, growing less than a foot in height. He planted them, and, of course, they came up strong and vigorous, as all our Peas do, and as every well brought up and well behaved Pea should. In truth, they came up so strong that our customer lost faith in us, and thought we had made a mistake, and sent him some tall variety that needed staking. For this lack of faith it seems he received a merited punishment, for he writes :

My Peas came up nicely, and growing so thrifty and reaching out so eagerly their little supporting tendrils, my neighbors and myself came to the conclusion that they were *not* the dwarf variety for which I purchased them. My only argument was, 'I purchased them of VICK!' But evidently 'VICK had made a mistake once!' I, therefore, procured high sticks, to which the vines readily fastened their supports. Imagine my surprise now to find my vines white with blossoms, and evidently having reached their natural height, about ten inches, while the ugly looking bush stands three feet high! My pride in my garden is seriously wounded.

The worst of the story is that the Editor of the *Dansville Express*, who, like most enterprising editors, is always "poking about" for local items, learned the facts and published them to the world. The following is the item which grew out of the Peas:

STICKING DWARF PEAS.—All have heard of the man who wound up his clock every night for eight years, and at the expiration of that time ascertained that it was an eight-day clock. The next best deceived man lives in this village. He purchased his seed Peas of JAMES VICK, Rochester, whose seeds invariably prove true to name and kind. But the Peas in question, although bought for dwarfs, grew like the high varieties, and they were furnished with sticks. The sticks are some four feet high, while the Peas are less than a foot and full of blossoms. The deceived man has lost considerable pride in his garden, but has gained unbounded confidence in VICK."

A GRAND AURATUM LILY.—Our readers do not know how anxiously we have longed for the time when we could say the grand Auratum Lily is perfectly healthy, and that our readers could plant it with perfect confidence. *It is improving*, but not as fast as we could desire. Mrs. ORREN BEADLE, of Orwell, Oswego county, wrote us on the 12th of September, as follows:

MR. JAMES VICK:—*Dear Sir*:—In 1871 I bought a Lily Auratum of you. In 1872 it had twenty-three flowers; in 1873, thirty-six flowers; in 1874, sixty-three flowers; and in 1875 one hundred and thirty-six very large flowers, borne on six stems, six feet and two inches in height.—O. B.

We do not believe the world can equal that. Will Mrs. B. please tell us whether she grew her Lily in partial shade among shrubbery and other flowers, or in the open ground. A friend in the neighborhood has also written us a similar statement. This excels our best specimens, but we are glad to be beaten in this way.

THE MAURANDYA.—To have our friends say that flowers are much better than we described them to be causes us no unpleasant feelings. We like to have customers disappointed in this way. Every one with good treatment and under favorable circumstances will far exceed our recommendation. A correspondent of *Parnassus*, Pennsylvania, writes thus of the Maurandya:

MR. VICK:—Please allow me to correct your description of the Maurandya. I have several now on my porch fourteen feet high, instead of five or six, and they only stopped then because the roof of the porch prevented their having any support, so they spread sidewise. I raised one plant from a cutting that reached that height by the middle of July. My seedlings I planted out from the hot-bed the end of May, and they very soon overtook the other one. My Petunias, Heartsease, Verbenas, Phlox and Pinks from your seed, have been very beautiful. My Canary Flower is still in bloom and very high.—B. B. C.

DOUBLE PHLOX.—Mrs. D. V. WOOLLEY, of Kentucky, wrote, Oct. 3d: "It may interest you to know that I had one White Phlox Drummondii that partially doubled. I have saved seed and hope next year to have double flowers." We hope so too. In a recent number of the *GUIDE* we stated that we would be more pleased than surprised, if in a short time we were able to announce a good double Phlox.

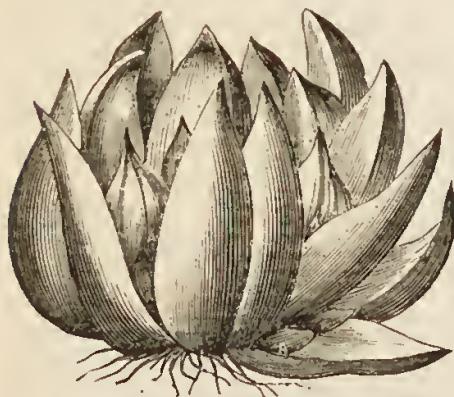
A SURPRISE.—The editor of the *Highland Chief*, of Greenfield, Ohio, and his good wife, write us to express their surprise and joy; out of forty-three varieties of Flower Seeds we sent them, last spring, all *but three* "grew to perfection, and were choice flowers." After our Greenfield friends have planted our seeds for a few years, they will be surprised when any fail.

GIVING UP THE CULTURE OF FLOWERS.—A good lady of North Oxford, Mass., writes that she must give up the cultivation of Flowers, but can still enjoy the *GUIDE*. Eighty-five she finds a little too old for work in the garden.



LILIES FORMING SMALL BULBS.

MR. VICK:—Last year my wife bought of you, among other things, one bulb of the *Lilium Longiflorum*, which gave us one perfect flower, and we this year anticipated much from it. It gave us five or six dwarfish stems and no flowers at all. Taking it up to see what was the trouble, we found one bulb about as large as a hickory-nut, and over forty smaller down to the size of a Pea. Can you give us any reason for it, and if we shall put the little ones in dirt, how long, with good management, before they will give us blossoms?—T. J. M.



In the first place, if those small bulbs are not in the ground, put them there as soon as possible. It would have been better if they had not been disturbed the first season. The largest of the bulbs will flower next summer. If a Lily bulb becomes injured by the winter, or from any cause, so that it cannot live and flower, it will make a desperate effort to do its owner good service, by leaving a family behind, and if there is vitality enough, will form a large number of small bulbs. These, after a year or two, make bulbs of flowering size. Last winter was unusually severe on all bulbs and tubers, and no

doubt your *Longiflorum* was seriously injured, and so did you excellent service, making an extra effort at the last—an example that should not be lost. It is well to "consider the Lilies." We give an engraving of an injured bulb just as it was taken from our grounds, the little bulbs being shown, though rather indistinctly, at the base of the scales.

A DIFFICULTY WITH THE ASTERS, AND A REMEDY.

D. B. ALLISON, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, wrote us some time since of his ill success with Asters. As will be seen by the following communication, a remedy seems to have been discovered, and the information may be valuable to others:

JAS. VICK—*Dear Sir:*—I have told you of the trouble we have with Asters; of something affecting the plants, causing them to grow up a pale sickly color, spindling, and blooming very poorly; some of the buds coming half out; some but a little on one side, and others not opening at all. This trouble is general here, and we had almost decided to give up the cultivation of Asters, a favorite flower of mine. The trouble I believe to be caused by an insect, a small gray fly, or miller, eating into the young shoots, and not an enemy at the roots, as you supposed, as a general thing. Last year a lady friend, one of the most successful cultivators of flowers in Windsor, used as a remedy a mixture of hellebore and alum, and had most beautiful flowers. I did not use it, and mine were a great failure. This year I used it freely, and have a fine show of Washington, Improved Peony-flowered, and other Asters, some magnificent. Some were failures, more particularly on plants on which I used the mixture sparingly, and some without it, convincing me that the faithful use of the remedy saved those that bloomed well. Others who did not use the mixture have a very poor show, almost a total failure. The mixture is this: Half a pound of hellebore; steep in one gallon boiling water an hour; add three gallons cold water, and half pound alum. I poured it around the roots after the plants got fairly growing, and when the side shoots began to put out, sprinkled it pretty freely on the plants, repeating it every few days, say three times. After the buds were formed, gave them two doses, or more, using the compound without stirring it up when putting it on the buds in the two last applications. As hellebore is insoluble, the mixture has to be stirred to give it full strength in using before the buds are formed. The plants will stand a liberal dose of the stuff, more than I thought they would.—D. R. A.

THIN BOUQUET ASTER.—Mrs. DR. G. W. ROGERS, of Decatur, Mich., thus writes of a Bouquet Aster which must have been truly splendid:

MR. VICK:—*Sir:*—I have a red Aster—Bouquet—about one foot high, it has 102 flowers on it. Have you any better? It is perfectly splendid.

We do not think we could do better than that. A well grown Bouquet Aster, a perfect bouquet of flowers, with only here and there a leaf to be seen peeping out from between the flowers, is really a splendid sight.

DOING GOOD.—It is pleasant to know that we are doing a little good in the world. A gentleman of Cobleskill, Schoharie county, writes as follows:

I am a lover of flowers. Since I commenced taking your FLORAL GUIDE my wife takes great pleasure in cultivating her flowers, as heretofore she cared but little for them; but now it is most of her glory to cultivate and care for them after JAMES VICK's plan.—D. M. B.

DESTRUCTION OF ANTS.—F. J. CRIDLAND, of Mobile, finds no difficulty in ridding the garden of ants, by sprinkling Tobacco ashes about their haunts—Tobacco dust or Snuff will answer, always watering immediately after its use.



THE STRIPED PETUNIA.

The striped Petunia we have always recommended, and can say that, all things considered, it has few equals. It is of easy culture, the seed germinates freely, a few plants cover a large space, and will give a constant show of flowers, growing better and better every day, from June until destroyed by frost. Every season we see scores of baskets and vases filled with plants that are costly and difficult to manage, where the Petunias would have done much better, and could have been grown almost without cost or trouble. True, it is a common flower, and our greatest blessings are common and cheap—air and water and sunshine, and the beauties of nature, and the luxury of living, and loving, and breathing, and seeing, and walking and talking, are free to all. This is the reason, perhaps, that we have been left almost alone to speak the praises of this humble yet beautiful flower—if our correspondent is correct; for really in our zeal we thought everybody must be in love with the Petunia. The article below, to which we have alluded, is from a lady of Bethlehem, Connecticut:

DEAR MR. VICK:—I am not going to ask or suggest that anything shall be added to the cares that are already yours, but I have been reading the last number of the GUIDE and have found so much pleasure in the familiar talk, good advice, and valuable hints with which you fill out its pages, that I think I cannot better express my appreciation of all, than to say that I wish the GUIDE could come to me as a monthly rather than a quarterly guest. But there is a special matter of which I wish to write. Among the floral treasures you send me every spring is one dear little flower whose praises have never been sounded, so far as I have been able to discover, by any but yourself. I think it very unfair to you and very unjust to your beautiful *Striped Petunias*, that you should be left unaided and alone to write their merits. I am so fond of everything that wears the form and coloring of a flower that it would be extremely difficult for me to designate any special one as my favorite, but it seems to me that if I were obliged to confine myself to the culture of a single variety, I would give up anything sooner than my bed of Striped and Blotched Petunias. Other plants excel them in fragrance, beauty of form, texture and foliage, but they can be exceeded by none in the beautiful blending of colors, and the mass of brilliant bloom affords such endless variation, that they are a source of constant daily interest. It is a regular morning pastime with me to go out and search for new faces among the freshly opened flowers, and I always find them waiting to smile upon me their thanks for the cherishing care that has brought them into life and beauty. Two exactly alike I have scarcely ever found, and I have tried many times. Tell your customers, Mr. VICK, that there is a world of beauty, interest and companionship in a bed of Striped Petunias.—H. M. F.

FRIENDS EVERYWHERE.

Our subscribers and customers are scattered all over the wide world—in India, China, Japan, the mountains of Syria, even under the shadows of the Cedars of Lebanon. We have now before us a letter from a lady dated Bijnour, India, a part of which may be interesting:

MR. VICK:—*Dear Sir:*—I very much desire your FLORAL GUIDE for 1875, but how am I to get it away over here in the shadows of the Himalaya Mountains, and without a scrip in my pocket. I would inclose my fifty cent pocket piece, but some Arab would surely steal it and throw the letter away, so I make bold to ask you to send it gratis. American seeds are highly prized in India, which is wonderfully beautiful in Flora.—MRS. M. A. McHENRY.

We were never more highly pleased than when on a trip to the pea-growers of Canada last summer, after the transaction of necessary business, we took a run to the Northern Canada Lakes. Observing smoke ascending from the woods, we sought its cause, and soon came upon an Indian encampment. Noticing one who seemed to be the chief of the party we said, "Good morning," to which he promptly responded, at the same time inquiring of our home. On being informed, he further inquired if we knew a certain seedsman, and when informed that he stood before him, he seemed at first incredulous and afterwards highly pleased, declaring with a hearty shake of the hand that he would sooner see us than Queen Victoria. He took our GUIDE; and the Indians that could read, all borrowed and perused it, but like white folks, did not always return the numbers, so he had lost several, which we agreed to supply.

AN OUTRAGE.—The Irishman who had just arrived in New York, and was attacked by a savage looking dog, ran to the street for a cobble-stone, and not finding one loose, thought this was a pretty country, with the dogs let loose and the stones fastened down. It is a pretty country that will make seedsmen pay a heavy duty for what seeds they import, and high postage; and then take the money and buy seeds to give away, and to be sent free through the mails. Such an outrage is not committed on any other class of business men in this country—nor on any class of business men in any other civilized country in the world—and all to make offices for a few persons at Washington, and friends for the politicians.



SUCCESS IN FLOWER CULTURE.

We like to chronicle the success of amateur cultivators of flowers, because it serves as an encouragement to others. Almost every letter we receive, also, contains some suggestion of value. We have therefore resolved to give up a page to our friends for a kind of "love feast."

MR. JAS. VICK.—*Dear Sir*—Though I am not a novice in flower culture, my success during the passing summer has considerably elated me and inspired me with a deeper love for the beautiful. I trust I may not be thought presumptuous or vain, if I say that, for variety and quality, my flowers cannot be excelled in the rural districts of North Missouri. The Phlox and Gladioli ordered from you were, in school-girl parlance, "perfectly splendid," one of the latter having twenty-five blossoms on a single spike. The double Petunia, too, has surpassed my most vivid conception of it. One small stalk we have potted, has now twenty-five flowers on it. The Abronia, Cockscomb and others ordered meet all expectations. Let none hesitate to invest something in flowers, for with a little care, success is certain, and the pleasure derived therefrom will repay all cost.—W. B. T.

DEAR MR. VICK:—Presuming you are always glad to hear from your patrons when they have something pleasant to communicate, I take the liberty of enclosing herewith a picture of one of my Gladioli, purchased from you last spring. One of the "Nuns," or Sisters, at our Convent of the Visitation in this city, had presented to her, by a relative in Boston, some Gladioli bulbs of the choicest varieties at the same time, and among the lot was one bulb recently imported, said to have cost \$7.00, and the only one of the kind in this country. It was named *The Bride*. When it bloomed she kindly presented the spike to my daughter. It was beautiful, white, slightly striped with pink. One of those obtained of you was exactly like it, less three flowers on the spike. I was so pleased that your bulb, costing 6½ cents, was in all respects like it and quite as beautiful, and almost equal to the imported bulb, costing \$7.00, that I determined to send you a picture of the same. Believing you will be gratified to learn of our success, I am glad to add, I have had abundant success this season with all seeds purchased from you. The flowers are now in full bloom. A bed of Phlox, of every hue and color, is perfectly beautiful, pronounced by every one, the finest they have ever seen.—MRS. B. F. B., *Frederick City, Md.*, Sept. 7th, 1875.

MR. VICK.—*Dear Sir*:—I have not been lucky with your flower seeds this summer. I sowed one paper of Double Petunia, and set out fourteen plants; every one of them proved single. Am very sorry, as I wanted to select a handsome one for winter flowering. Then from one paper of Double Portulacas, I set out about two dozen and only three double ones; all the rest single. I know there will be some single plants, but then the proportion should be the reverse. Of a paper of *Primula auricula* I did not get a single plant. This is the worst luck I have had since I have been getting seeds from you, which is about sixteen or eighteen years—not so very bad, considering.—H. L., *Frontenac, Minn.*

The above shows uninterrupted success is not to be expected. Our Minnesota friend received of us just the same kinds of seeds as all our other customers. About some *double* flowers there is often a mystery that the wisest cannot understand.

A good lady of Sing Sing, N. Y., has certainly met with unusual success. A large planting of flower seeds and *not one failure*, is a success of which few florists could boast, for we usually all manage to fail with something:

MR. VICK:—Every one speaks of your *mixed* Gladioli being so fine that I am anxious to have some. I obtained all my seeds of you last year, and they did splendidly. I did not have one failure. I have one hundred beds in my garden; they are slightly raised with sods around the edges. I made and planned it all myself, and take full charge. My conservatory is one mass of bloom now and has been for three months past. I have several hundred plants, and my greatest pleasure is in caring for them. I am one of those fortunate women mentioned in the *Guide*, No. 1, whose husband is as much interested in the floral pets as his wife.—MRS. G. W. T.

MR. VICK:—I have wished for a long time to write and thank you for the flower seeds you sent. The plants were so large when the grasshoppers left I feared the transplanting, but they did not seem to feel it much. I never before saw as fine a bed of Petunias. There was not one *single* Balsam nor Zinnia. The Cockscombs are now a wonder; Pinks are in bloom; the Phlox is grand. We cannot thank you enough. May God reward you according to his unbounded resources.—MRS. D. M. S., *Carlyle, Kan.*, July 21st, 1875.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS—INFINITE WISDOM AND GOODNESS.—Thus writes an enthusiastic lover and successful cultivator of flowers—a good minister of Pennsylvania.

The seeds and plants from your house last spring gave immense satisfaction. Those Zinnias beat all creation, yellow, buff, crimson, puce, scarlet; double and perfect as a prize Dahlia. The *Ricinus* went up ten feet, ambitious to out-grow a cherry tree near by, and would have beaten, but for Jack Frost. *Balsam*, in single spike three feet high, more beautiful than language can describe; *Asters*, white, striped, purple, pink—glorious to behold! My mind was led up to the infinite Creator—to his creative wisdom and goodness. To think that everything was an idea in the mind of God before it was made; that He planned the nature, habit, form, color, and use of all—what variety, what adaptation! How He must love the beautiful in nature! What wealth of conception—what infinite skill—what overflowing goodness. Not that He overlooked the nature, or needs, of his 'image' on earth, but made all folded up in imperfection and incompleteness; saying to man, there are grand possibilities in us, cultivate, educate, try us! Life may be surrounded with the beautiful, and your lives thereby elevated and gladdened. Success to your blessed mission in seeking to make the "waste places blossom as the garden of the Lord." And I think I see in your *Guide* not only business, but love of flowers and love of humanity—love of serving God in the cultivation of plants even.—J. B. H.



VICK'S FLORAL PREMIUMS.

For the purpose of encouraging the culture and love of flowers, I authorize the officers of every State and Territorial Agricultural Society in the United States (and where there are two prominent Societies in one State, both), and the Province of Canada, to offer, in my behalf, the following premiums:

For the Best Collection of Cut Flowers, . . .	\$20.00	Third Best Collection of Cut Flowers, . . .	5.00
Second Best, " "	10.00	Fourth Best, " "	Floral Chromo.

The offer is made to amateurs only, and the flowers to be exhibited at their regular Annual Fairs. The awards to be made by the regular Judges, or by any Committee appointed for the purpose. When only one collection is exhibited, the Judges may award the first, or any other premium, according to merit, but the exhibition must be a creditable one, and if not so, in the opinion of the Judges, no premium to be awarded. The flowers not to be made up in bouquets, but exhibited separate and named. The object being to award the premiums to the flowers, and not for tasteful arrangement. Also,

For the Best Ornamental Floral Work (either Bouquet or Floral Ornament), \$5.00

I shall not consider the offer accepted by any Society, unless published in the regular Premium List, so that all may have an opportunity to compete. The officers of Societies will please see that **DISINTERESTED** and **COMPETENT JUDGES** are appointed.

I also authorize the officers of **EVERY COUNTY SOCIETY** in America to offer one of my **FLORAL CHROMOS** for best exhibition of Cut Flowers. Now let us have some grand exhibitions of flowers.

STRANGE POSTAL FINANCIERING.

MR. BANGS, Superintendent of Railway Mail Service, in his Report, says that while the merchandise does not burden or delay the mails, still, he thinks Government cannot afford to carry it at eight cents a pound. That idea will appear very strange to all business men. The mails, according to the report, were carrying *three hundred thousand* pounds of third-class matter in a given time, and of this only *twenty-five thousand pounds* were merchandise. *Two hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds* consisted of periodicals, which were mainly carried for *two cents a pound*, yielding the Government *five thousand five hundred dollars*. *Twenty-five thousand pounds*, or one-twelfth of the whole amount, consisted of seeds, cuttings, plants, books, &c., and this brought the Government *eight cents a pound*, four times the price charged for papers, and yielding the Government *two thousand dollars*, nearly half as much as the two hundred and seventy thousand pounds of periodicals. And yet, according to Mr. BANGS, the Postal Department cannot afford to carry the goods which gives it the greatest amount of money for the least work, and that without any special burden or inconvenience. It can carry some things for *two cents a pound*, but cannot others for *eight*. There may be wisdom in this, but ordinary people will not be able to see it. The secret is, we suppose, that Express companies do not carry periodicals to subscribers, but would like to carry books and seeds to those who buy them, and charge about as much as the books and seeds are worth. Whether the people will allow the Postal Department of our Government to be run in the interests of the Express companies remains to be seen.

AN APOLOGY.—We have to apologise to about half a bushel—we mean to a great number—of our friends, for having neglected to respond to their inquiries in this number. We have now a half bushel basket entirely full of letters asking for information, and our pages are full. If Congressmen would only behave themselves, we could devote a good many more pages to answering questions; but of course we cannot let the nation go to ruin. We shall, however, go right along with another number, and answer, as best we can, every letter of inquiry now in our basket. Having done our duty to our country, we shall have no more to say, unless something is done meaner, and more senseless than usual; and this seems hardly possible.

CAULIFLOWER.—RICHARD SHERMAN, of Glendale, Wisconsin, last spring made his first attempt to grow Cauliflower, and had great success. The *Erfurt Early Dwarf* was the variety chosen. "One head weighed fourteen and a half pounds, and as white as snow."



SEEDS FOR GRASSHOPPER SUFFERERS.

Just one year ago we wrote an article for the GUIDE, calling attention of our readers to the good people of the West, stricken by the grasshopper plague, suffering for food, and destitute of seed for next season's planting. We offered to take charge of any funds that might be sent us and see that it was properly forwarded, agreeing to add one thousand dollars to the fund. Our friends responded promptly, and from the facilities we possessed for shipping, a great many societies, churches and individuals brought their goods to us for package and direction. We shipped more than a hundred boxes, barrels and sacks of clothing, meat and bread.

About the middle of February, as the people began to look forward to the planting time with gloomy forebodings, knowing that their sole reliance for permanent relief must be upon a good crop the coming summer, and being both destitute of seeds and the money for their purchase, we received thousands of applications for seed for planting. We hardly knew what to do. Money was raised in this city, and we offered to give the seeds if the Committee would use the money to pay the postage. This was refused, so we determined to do the work alone. Immediately we set all our force at work and put up several thousand packages of seeds, each weighing four pounds, and consisting of early vegetables, (corn, beans, peas, and a pretty full assortment of other vegetables), the postage on each package costing us thirty-two cents. These we sent to every applicant, accompanied with the following circular—the first part only:

SEEDS FOR GRASSHOPPER SUFFERERS.—From every place where people are suffering from the ravages of grasshoppers I have had applications for seeds in large numbers—by thousands. I have, therefore, had put up a nice collection of selected GARDEN SEEDS for family use, and mostly kinds that will come early into use, and thus furnish food as soon as practical. The value of these packages, of which I have had several thousands put up, and one of which I send you, is \$2.25 each. The seeds are fresh and pure. Please give them a good chance, and they will give you a good reward in food and pleasure. I make a charge of \$2.00 against you for these seeds. If you can spare a part of it now, send it on, as it will assist us in aiding others; if not, we will wait until after harvest, and if you are not able then to meet the demand, all right; we will not ask for it, but will get out a judgment against the grasshoppers, that will, perhaps, settle them forever. Yours, &c., JAMES VICK.

P. S.—With the above Circular I sent out, during the ten days past, over one thousand packages of seed to grasshopper sufferers, on which I paid more than *three hundred dollars in postage to the Government*. Congress, on the last day of its session, unnecessarily and meanly, doubled the postage on seeds, so that each package, such as I sent before, would cost in postage alone *SIXTY-FOUR CENTS*. To enable me to do a little for all, I have had to reduce these packages in weight, and do so with a great deal of regret. Our friends in the West will realize the greatness of this outrage when I state that the same day a law was passed allowing the Agricultural Department to send their seeds through the mails, *FREE*. The price of this package is \$1.25.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 12th, 1875.

We were busily engaged when Congress unwisely doubled the postage on all merchandise. We were then compelled to reduce the weight of these packages and added the postscript, in explanation. We knew the people of the West, and we knew their sense of honor and self-respect which we would not mortify, so we made a pretense of trusting them. Our confidence was not misplaced. From many, very many, we have received remittances, and we fear in some cases from persons who could ill afford to make so prompt payment. We would rather had them wait another year. We have scores of letters thanking us for what we did, and give one as a sample:

MR. JAMES VICK:—Sir:—Nuckolls County Aid Society are making a report of the amount received from different churches, societies, &c. I visited Rochester in behalf of the destitute. You responded cheerfully and sent your seeds to many of the needy people. You sent good seeds, while many of our people were furnished with worthless seeds. Now, if you will send me the amount you sent to this county, and also the amount sent to the State, I will have it published in our County and State papers. You have done a noble work in sending so many seeds to the destitute.—MAGGIE M. FOLLMER, Nelson, Nuckolls County, Nebraska.

We did not give for honor or profit, but for the sole purpose of doing good, so we do not think it best to make a detailed statement. Our books show that the seeds we sent cost us \$3,350.56, and on these we paid about \$1,200.00 postage. Our friends sent us in cash \$776.00. Of the value of clothing, food, etc., we took no account but merely a record of the the number of packages and the persons to whom they were sent. We make this statement to show that we kept our promise of aid to the sufferers.

We rejoice to know that Providence has smiled upon the afflicted this year, and the desolate places have been made glad. The grasshoppers, though threatening early in the season, soon disappeared. A lady of Dakotah writes:

MR. VICK.—The seeds you sent out this year have done well. Our Onions were the largest I ever saw. I thought it would please you to know that our beautiful Dakota would not be your way begging this year.—M. B. G.



THE GOVERNMENT SEED SHOP.

A NATIONAL DISGRACE, AND THE WORLD'S LAUGHING STOCK.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, with a coolness that would be refreshing in a warmer season, in his Annual Report, urges Congress to make liberal appropriations of the people's money to purchase Seeds for the Government Seed-Shop. More than this, he wishes Congress to restore the Franking Privilege, so that Members of Congress can burden the mails with these Seeds, without one penny of return to the Government. So, it seems, if the Commissioner can have his way, this most arrant humbug, the *Government Seed-Shop*, is to be continued in full force, and Rye and Turnip seed and Marrowfat Peas are to be picked up all over the country by the Great American Government, to be peddled out by Congressmen. What a nice picking, too, this will make for the "Drummers," sent over by the English seed houses. How they will rejoice to hear of the passage of appropriations by Congress for the purchase of seeds, and with what speed will they hasten to the Washington Seed-Shop, anxious for a share of the spoil. Such a glorious opportunity of turning their old seeds into cash does not offer every day, and no Government but the American gives them a chance at the public Treasury. We hope, however, that our Commissioner will pay his bills, even if the London seed-sellers cheat him, as of course, he might expect. It don't look well for the Government to be quibbling and quarreling over their little bills, and we would not like to be called in again to advise with either party, as between the rogues and fools we hardly care which wins, even if the latter are our countrymen. Still, we do not think it right for these foreign seedsmen to take our money and then laugh at us; and we never before felt so mortified as when, in Europe, we learned of the performances of the American National Seed Buyers for the great Washington Seed-Shop, and that we were the laughing-stock of the European seedsmen. And yet, perhaps, we cannot blame them, "for he that wins may laugh," the old adage says. And we had to laugh, too—how could we help it, when we *read in an order sent by the American Government to a Seed-house in London*, special directions to "put the seeds in papers as unlike the packages of American seedsmen as possible, as it was desired they should have a foreign aspect." No anxiety about the quality of the seeds, but great concern about the aspect of the little paper bags. We merely remarked that it was quite evident all the fools did not live in England. Not only is seed purchased in England and France, but for some years, if not now, it was put up there in the little Seedsmen's papers—in Paris, until the French war; then in London—so that the little packets might present a foreign aspect. Is it not time Congress put an end forever to this stupid quackery?

In this way, for a score of years, the Government has been wasting the people's money in buying seeds,—just such seeds as a person with plenty of money and ignorant of the business would be apt to procure,—and sending them to politicians and others, free of charge and free of postage. If any person whose eye this may meet needs a paper of Mignonette, or a package of Pumpkin seed, he can very likely obtain it at this shop by writing to his Congressman, who, (if well disposed, and Congressmen we have always found kindly inclined,) will send his order to the boss or clerks in this establishment, and the seeds will be forwarded, free of expense to the receiver, the great American People footing the bill—that is, if he has any political influence likely to be useful to any of the parties.

The American people are not paupers. They can afford to buy and pay for what seed they require; and even if they needed seeds, Congress is not designed for a charitable institution; if so, it has done its work very badly. These seeds are sent to doctors, lawyers, mechanics, &c., not one in a dozen having any use for seeds, and bushels have been eaten up in this city and every city, by the mice and rats, while many a flock of Brahmans and Cochins have fattened on Government seeds put up in packages "with a foreign aspect."

All this is done, it is said, to encourage Agriculture and Horticulture. We did not know that these interests needed special encouragement at the expense of the whole people. We have always heard of the "independent farmers," and as for Horticulturists, we have yet to learn of the first one who does not pronounce this system a humbug. Why not "encourage" the Dairy interest, by passing around a few fine blooded calves; and some Cheshire pigs would not be bad among the farmers. The Poultry people should not be neglected; a few Shanghai eggs might be distributed at random over the country; or, perhaps, better yet, incubated at Washington, which



seems to be a good place for hatching; and a little glass and putty would suit most of the Horticulturists better than any seeds the Government can furnish, no matter how unlike they may be to American packages. It is certainly a wise thing to charge American seedsmen twenty per cent. on all seeds they import, which, of course, their customers must pay, and then spend this money, which the seed planters of the country have furnished, in purchasing common seeds to give away to those who do not need them, or are too mean to purchase. There may be something about the Washington atmosphere that makes this look very wise, but to all the world besides it seems exceedingly stupid and unjust.

If the Government designs to be *liberal*, or even *just*, to seed planters, let the heavy duty be taken off all seeds not grown in America, at least, and this will be a general good in which all can participate, while even if the folks in Washington knew enough to get good seeds, not one planter in a thousand could receive a package. If Americans wish to do anything *great* and worthy of their name and character, why do they not send a competent man to explore California, Oregon and the new Territories, to tell us of the plants that flourish there? While our wise men at Washington are peddling out Turnip seed, foreign countries are sending explorers through our new Territories, and our finest trees and plants are discovered by foreigners, and named after foreigners, to our everlasting shame.

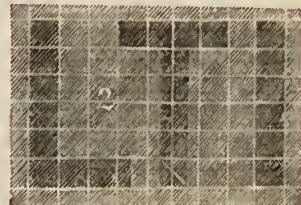
WINTER FLORAL DECORATIONS.

Almost all our Holidays and happy times come in the winter. Perhaps it is not so everywhere, but here most of our birthday, that is, the birthdays of the nicest folks, seem to be in the stormy, frosty season—ours in November. It is not a difficult thing to decorate the house in a festive way with a garden full of flowers and leaves—all to be had for the cutting; but when there is not a flower in the garden and scarcely a green leaf to be found, it is quite a different matter. There is, however, some compensation in the fact that decorations that would be unattractive in the summer, when all is bright and glorious outside, challenge attention and praise in December storms and January frosts. In several numbers of the GUIDE we have given suggestions on winter decorations, and cannot better answer several inquiries now before us than by

copying the substance of what we have before said, with some additional facts learned from more recent experience.

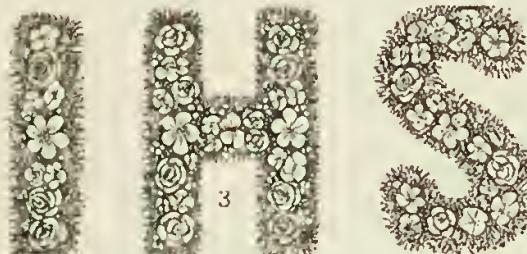
There are times in all our lives when the heart is joyous, and its rapturous throbs make the eyes sparkle with delight, and wreath the face with smiles. We delight to give expression to this joy in kind acts and pleasant words, in adorning our homes with garlands and flowers, in presenting our loved ones with bouquets and other marks of regard. The "Merry Christmas" and the "Happy New Year," CHARLEY's return from school, the baby's birthday, and sister's wedding, must all be honored, and how so innocently, so tastefully, so sweetly as with garlands of flowers? Then the

church and school room must be trimmed, and mottoes be made, by fingers which know nothing of the painter's art, and that have not fashioned a Roman capital since they printed letters to school mates, long, long ago. We will endeavor to show how it is done. The forming of letters neatly and rapidly is no mean accomplishment, and those who possess this art are almost invaluable at all festive gatherings. How beautiful the word "WELCOME," on some occasions; and PEACE ON EARTH," will be new and glorious every Christmas. These letters are usually made of dry or Everlasting Flowers and dry moss, cedar, or of other evergreens. Obtain heavy straw board at the book or paper stores, as shown in Figure 1, and mark out the letters with a pencil. Determine the height you wish the letters, and divide that into six equal parts by drawing lines entirely across the board, as shown in Figure 2. Four of these divisions will be a good proportion for the width of most letters, as seen by the same figure. The few letters that vary from this can be correctly made by the following arrangement: Suppose the





letters are six inches high, then four inches would be the proper width for B, C, D, H, N, O, P, Q, R, S, U, Z; four and a half inches wide for A, G, K, T, V, X, Y, &; the letter M should be five inches; W, six inches; E, F, L, three and a half inches; J, three inches; and I, one inch wide. By this arrangement letters of any size can be made by simply dividing the height into six sections, and using four such sections for the ordinary width of the letters, varying the width to suit



the other letters, as already shown, and always making the letters one section in thickness. (See engraving, No. 2.) Letters made by this rule look rather thin, but when covered with flowers or evergreens they are just what is wanted. The letters being cut from the straw-board with a sharp knife or strong shears, are ready to be covered. This can be done by tying, with dark thread, small branches of evergreens over the face of the board,

with a few Everlasting Flowers or bright berries to relieve the sombre color. Better letters, however, can be made with dry moss and Everlasting Flowers, as shown in figure 3. Tie the moss over the face of the letter as evenly as possible, then cut the stems of the flowers short, leaving only about half-an-inch. Dip the stem in a little paste, and insert it in the moss, and when dry it will remain secure. We have made very pretty letters by covering the board with Gomphrenas, secured by paste or warm glue. The little Immortelles are the best dry flowers in the world for making small letters. They are of all colors. Cut the stems off close, cover the paste-board letter with paste and press the flower down upon the paste-board. These letters are kept for sale, at about 25 cents each. An excellent back-ground for letters is sheet wadding. In fact sheet wadding, which is cotton "batting" made into sheets with a little glazing on the outside, and to be found at the dry-goods stores, makes excellent letters. If put on any dark surface, like heavy curtains, they look like marble letters, and may be kept in place by a pin. Another pretty way for back-ground and letters



also, is to cover the straw-board with white, pink or red paper, in fact any color, cover this with thin paste, and then throw on rice. Enough will adhere to the paste to make a very pretty surface. Clean, bright straw, pasted on straw-board, or any other stiff substance, even a board, makes an elegant back-ground for letters or any floral ornament. At a little distance it appears like gilding.

For trimming green, of course hemlocks and cedars are the most available, but where Lycopodium is to be obtained, it is much neater and cleaner. The two little plants (*Lycopodiums* one known as the Ground Pine, and the other the Running Pine, are the prettiest things we know anything about for winter trimming, excepting, of course, the Smilax, which is not to be had in large quantities. These *Lycopodiums* grow in partially shaded woods, in hilly places, and

on a poor, sandy soil. The Ground Pine is used in winter for bouquet making, and is called Bonquet Green. They are both kept by florists, and sold at about \$5.00 a barrel. In smaller quantities the Ground Pine is sold at 25 cents a pound, and the Running Pine in packages of ten yards, for 50 cents. We give engravings showing the appearance of each kind, the upper one being the Running Pine, and its adaptation to light festoon work will be readily understood. The *Lycopodiums* seem to delight in high hills and cold situations. The Mountain Laurel, wherever it can be obtained, has no superior for decorative purposes. The green French moss makes very pretty trimming, if worked carefully upon card-board or string, but is somewhat expensive for general purpose, costing \$1.00 a pound, while made up, its price is about 40 cents a yard.

Half the fun is in the display of taste by members of the family, and the smaller the means in the hands of the decorators compared with the result, the greater the pleasure. Use bright berries freely whenever they can be obtained, and Everlastings are always appropriate for winter trimming. The Southern Swamp Moss works in elegantly, for drapery.





CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.

One of the most beautiful Inland Lakes in America is *Chautauqua*, situated in the southwestern part of New York State, and within a few miles of Lake Erie, though seven hundred feet above it, up in the Chautauqua hills. The people interested in Sabbath School instruction have united and purchased a large tract of land on the shore of this Lake about three miles from Mayville, where they spend two or three weeks every season, in studying the Scriptures, the best methods of teaching, &c. The wood has been partially removed, but quite enough saved for shade and shelter; and skill, taste and money have been generously employed in ornamenting the grounds. Perhaps a hundred neat summer cottages are already erected, and during the

Assemblies there are also hundreds of tents, all crowded with cheerful, happy people.

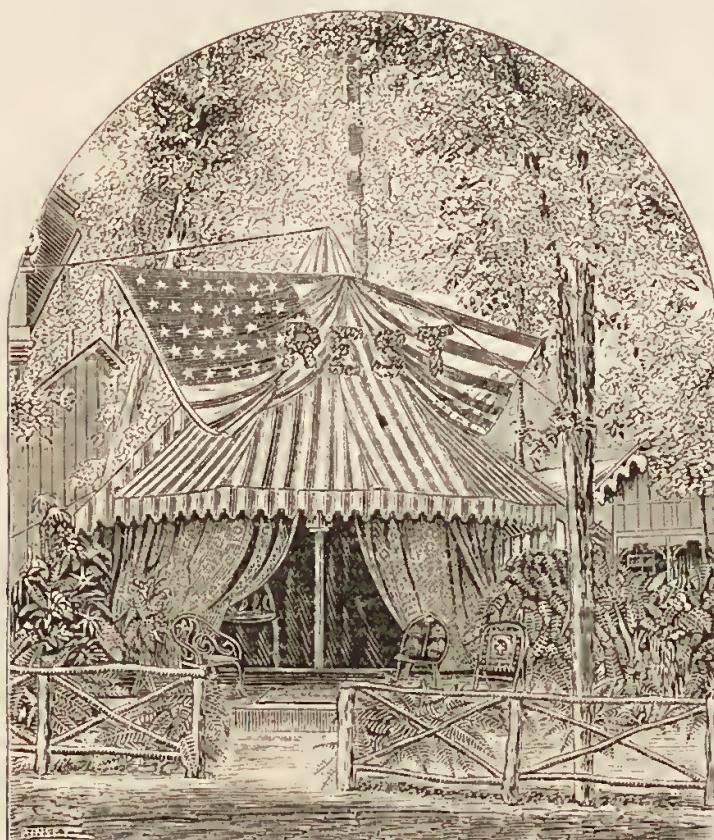
The *Assembly*, as it is called, was originally designed by the Methodists, and we believe is still under their control, but seems to be participated in and enjoyed by all denominations. The ruling spirits are Dr. VINCENT and Dr. WYTHE, and the wonderful success of the enterprise is a sufficient compliment to their executive ability, while the taste displayed, and the care exercised for ensuring health and comfort, would do no discredit to the best cultivated heads and the warmest hearts.

Those interested in the work have been anxious to have a floral display during the weeks the people were assembled, and we have furnished such things as we thought most suitable for the location, and most likely to meet the wishes of those particularly interested. We, however, desired

to see the ground so that we could better judge next time what would be likely to thrive the best, and do most to ornament it at the right time. We, therefore, accepted an invitation to spend a day or two at the Chautauqua Assembly, and Gen. GRANT did the same. We hardly know whether we were invited to meet the President, or whether the President was invited to meet us; it is of no consequence, we suppose; we met, and shook hands, and talked. We did not see that inevitable cigar that we have heard so much about; but when a Bible was given the General to take home to his wife, after a few complimentary remarks by one who stated that he had been her pastor long years ago, we did see tears in the eyes of the old hero.

Arriving at Mayville by the cars, we took a steamer for the ground, and soon reached a point of land jutting out into the Lake, called Fair Point. This belongs to the Assembly, and we were soon alongside of a substantial dock and passed through a fine entrance gate into the grounds proper. Here we saw an Eastern House of full size, with courts, etc.; a plan of Palestine, with its mountains, river, etc., covering about an acre; a copy of the Tabernacle, about half size; a miniature Pyramid, a plan of Jerusalem, perhaps thirty feet in diameter, etc.

The flowers had not done as well as we could have wished. It is a cool place up in those hills, and everything was backward. Then, there is too much wood. Flowers cannot grow well among the roots of trees and in their shade. The principal dependence for ornamentation must



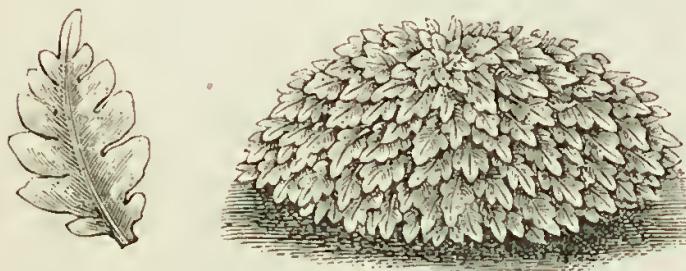


be upon Vases, Baskets, etc., and these can be filled at a trifling expense, for the hills abound in beautiful ferns, that delight in the cool shade. With a few flowering plants for variety, nothing can be more appropriate or more beautiful. These can be filled a week or so before the assembling of the people, and will of course be in their best estate, beyond peradventure. We did see some tasteful fern work; in fact, we never saw better. An elegant tent had been erected for the President, but on each side was perhaps fifteen feet unoccupied and unsightly. A rustic fence had been made in front of the tent, leaving about ten feet of a yard. This Mrs. Prof. TINGLEY, of Meadville, Penn., had undertaken to beautify, and it was done with so much taste and skill, that we secured a photograph, from which our engraving was made, but it does no kind of justice to the work. The little front yard was covered with moss from the woods, giving it the appearance of a lawn, in which were beds of ferns. On each side of the tent an elegant screen was made of bark, stumps, etc., covered with ferns, and we think it the prettiest piece of ornamental work we have seen this season.

A NEW LETTUCE.

For several years a Lettuce of a very peculiar character has been grown here, and principally by German people. The leaves are very much cut, as shown in the engraving, while the whole plant forms a globular mass of foliage, quite singular and handsome. It is very hardy, and not only endures cold weathers, but heat better than most kinds. In fact, it is the only sort

popular in our market in warm weather. This variety does not seed well, as it keeps its catable head so late, and we have had the greatest difficulty in securing seed. Our German market gardeners have usually found it difficult to save enough seed for the next season's sowing. We consider it a very tender, useful lettuce; and

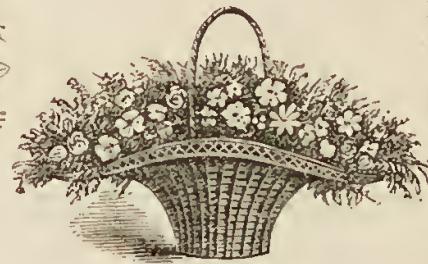


though we do not desire to over-praise anything new or comparatively untried, we think this shows sufficient evidence of merit to warrant a trial in other sections of the country. It is called the Cut-leaved, and we have now secured a pretty fair stock of seed.

WILL STUMPS OF CABBAGE OR CAULIFLOWER PRODUCE GOOD SEED?—This is in brief the question contained in a letter from one of our friends in Michigan. We do not think it would be well to grow seed from the stumps of Cabbage or Cauliflower for a series of years. We always grow from heads of Cabbage, and as much as possible from the strong central shoot. A number of years ago, soon after we first imported the Lenormand Cauliflower, an old English farmer, residing about twenty miles from Rochester, purchased a package, but bought no more Cauliflower seed for five or six years, though we heard his neighbors speak occasionally of the splendid Cauliflower he always grew. One spring the old gentleman called upon us in a great state of excitement. He had been sick, and instead of planting the Cauliflower stumps for seed the previous spring, his sons, in clearing up the cellar, had thrown them away. He had grown his seed for six or seven years from stumps saved in the cellar, and feared he would never get another lot of seed so good as that which he had lost.

KEEPING POTATO ONIONS.—We stated that Potato Onions are not good keepers, and we think this statement true, that is with usual treatment, and for ordinary family use. Of course, they can be kept over winter, or we could not offer them for sale every spring. Mr. JOHN MOYER, of Pike County, Ill., furnishes the following information on the subject:

You say in your Catalogue that Potato Onions are not easy to keep. I have been growing the Potato Onion fifteen years. They are good keepers, if treated right. As soon as pulled they must be dried in the shade, for they will not bear the sun. Spread them out thin on a barn floor and leave them until just before winter sets in. Then select a place in the garden where the water will not settle, put the Onions in a heap like Potatoes, put a little straw over them, then four inches of dirt. They will in this way keep well until spring.



EVERLASTING FLOWERS AND GRASSES.

I offer a choice assortment of Everlasting Flowers, Grasses and Immortelles, of natural colors or dyed, loose, as they are grown here or imported, so that persons ordering may arrange them as their taste suggests; also made up in Bouquets, Baskets, Wreaths, &c., as shown in the list below. All articles sent by mail, postpaid, unless very bulky. To people residing where the American and U. S. Express Companies have an office we can send large articles free of charge. A liberal discount allowed when ordered in large quantities for Churches and charitable Fairs. Prices to dealers on application.

LOOSE FLOWERS TO BE MADE UP AT HOME.

French Immortelles in white, red, blue, yellow, orange, green, purple, rose and lilac, separate or mixed, original bunch,	\$1 00
Everlasting Flowers in variety,	50
Immortelles, per bunch, mixed or separate, . . .	50
Ornamental Grasses, natural or dyed, per bunch,	50
" " natural colors, in great variety, per lb.,	3 25
" " other colors, as green, blue, rose, etc., per lb.,	4 50
" " mixed-colored and natural,	4 00
Feather Grass, (<i>Stipa pennata</i>), 15 inches high, in white, per lb.,	3 50
Feather Grass, 15 inches high, in 5 colors, per lb. 5 00	
Mixed bunches of Feather Grass and Ornamental Grasses,	50
Half a pound will be sufficient to fill two large Vases.	

Letters made of Immortelles, in any colors desired, as green, blue, orange, yellow, purple or white. The letters are worked on white ground, border green.

Word "WELCOME," letters 4½ inches long, in green on white ground and green border, 3 feet long and 14 inches wide, 5 00

Words "MERRY CHRISTMAS," 2 by 8 feet, 10 00

Single letters of any description can be furnished at the following prices, and sent by mail, postpaid.

3 inches long,	25
4 inches long,	40
5 inches long,	50
Xeranthemums, pure white, double, per 100,	40
Gomphrenas, purple, per 100,	30
Helichrysums, mixed colors, per 100,	35
Ammobiums, pure white, per 100,	20
Ammobiums, per ½ lb.	2 50
Statice <i>inc. hyb.</i> , very fine white and rose eye, per bunch,	40
Statice <i>sinuata</i> , blue, per bunch,	40
Rhodanthe, rose and white, per 100,	30

Garlands made of green Moss, for decorating, will keep their bright colors for years.

2 inches thick, per yard,	50
4 inches thick, per yard,	65
French Mosses, dyed green, per lb. \$1.10; bunch, 25	
Silk Mosses, dyed green, per lb. \$1.10,	25

No. 1, Collection of Immortelles, Everlastings, Ornamental Grasses, Green Moss, sufficient to make up a good sized bouquet,	\$1.00 to 3 00
No. 2, Collection of Immortelles, Everlastings, Grasses, Moss, sufficient for a good sized basket, basket included, any shape, \$1.25 to 3 00	
No. 3, Collection of Green Moss, White Immortelles, or White Everlastings, White Statice, and green leaves for a wreath or cross, \$1.00 to 3 00	

ROUND HAND BOUQUETS WITH ORNAMENTAL PAPERS.

No. 1. 6 inches in diameter,	\$0 60
No. 2. 8 inches in diameter,	1 35
No. 3. 10 inches in diameter,	\$2.50 to 4 00

PYRAMIDAL BOUQUETS WITH ORNAMENTAL PAPERS.

No. 4. 7 inches high,	75
No. 5. 9 inches high,	1 00
No. 6. 12 inches high,	1 50
No. 7. 15 inches high,	\$3.00 to 5 00

FLAT BOUQUETS.

No. 8. 6 inches high,	60
No. 9. 8 inches high,	75
No. 10. 10 inches high,	1 00
No. 11. 12 inches high,	1 50
No. 12. 15 inches high,	\$3.00 to 5 00

GRASS BOUQUETS.

Pyramidal shaped, of Ornamental Grasses, \$1.00 to 5 00

ROUND BASKETS WITHOUT HANDLES.

No. 13. 6 inches in diameter,	60
No. 14. 7 inches in diameter,	75
No. 15. 8 inches in diameter,	1 25
No. 16. 9 inches in diameter,	1 75

ROUND BASKETS WITH HANDLES.

No. 17. 4 inches in diameter,	50
No. 18. 5 inches in diameter,	75
No. 19. 8 inches in diameter,	1 50

oval BASKETS WITH HANDLES.

No. 20. 3 by 4 inches,	40
No. 21. 4 by 5 inches,	60
No. 22. 5 by 6 inches,	75
No. 23. 4 by 7 inches,	1 00
No. 24. 5 by 8 inches,	1 50
No. 25. 6 by 10 inches,	\$2.50 to 5 00

The Baskets are fine White Willow.

WREATHS IN WHITE AND GREEN.

No. 26. 8 inches in diameter,	1 00 to 1 50
No. 27. 10 inches in diameter,	1 50 to 2 00
No. 28. 12 inches in diameter,	2 50 to 3 25
No. 29. 15 inches in diameter, wire frame,	3.75 to 6 00

CROSSES.

No. 30. 9 inches long,	1 00 to 1 50
No. 31. 10 inches long,	1 50 to 2 00
No. 32. 12 inches long,	2 75 to 3 25
No. 33. 15 inches long, on wire frame,	3.75 to 6 00
Standard Crosses for Churches, &c.,	3.50 to 10 00
Anchors, Stars, in white or colors, from	1.50 to 5 00

CROWNS IN WHITE AND GREEN.

9 inch frame,	\$4.50 to 6 00
12 inch frame,	5.00 to 10 00

If protected from dust these articles will last for years.

ORNAMENTAL BOUQUET PAPERS.

One doz., 3 inches,	\$0 60
One doz., 3½ inches,	65
One doz., 4 inches,	85

One doz., 5 inches,	\$1 00
One doz., 6 inches,	1 15
One doz., 7 inches,	1 25



PRICES FOR FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

To market gardeners and others who wish to purchase the larger seeds in large quantities, we offer them at the prices named below. The articles quoted in this list are packed and delivered at express offices and railway depots in this city at the annexed prices. Freight charges to be paid by the purchaser on receipt of the goods, unless the amount has been previously advanced to us for that purpose. No charge for bags, packing or carting.

BEANS.

	per bush. peck.
Early Rachel,	\$5.50 \$1.60
Early Valentine,	5.50 1.60
Early China,	4.50 1.35
Early Mohawk,	6.00 1.75
Long Yellow Six Weeks,	5.50 1.60
Wax or Butter,	7.00 2.00
Refugee,	5.00 1.50
White Kidney,	4.50 1.35
White Marrowfat,	4.50 1.35
Large Lima,	12.00 3.25

CORN.

	per bush. peck.
Early Minnesota,	\$5.00 \$1.50
Campbell's Early Sixty Days,	6.00 1.75
Russel's Prolific,	4.50 1.35
Moore's Early Concord,	5.00 2.50
Crosby's Early,	4.00 1.25
Early Eight-Rowed Sugar,	4.50 1.35
Stowell's Evergreen,	4.00 1.25
Parching (ears),	2.25 .75

PEAS.

	per bush. peck.
Carter's First Crop,	\$9.00 \$2.50
McLean's Little Gem,	12.00 3.25
McLean's Advance,	9.00 2.50
Kentish Invicta,	12.00 3.25
Laxton's Alpha,	12.00 3.25
Nutting's No. 1,	12.00 3.25
Tom Thumb,	10.00 2.55
Blue Peter,	20.00 5.25
Waite's Caractacus,	6.00 1.75
Early Kent,	5.50 1.60
Laxton's Prolific Early Long-Pod,	9.00 2.50
McLean's Premier,	12.00 3.25
Eugenie,	12.00 3.25
Carter's Surprise,	9.00 2.50
Blue Imperial,	6.00 1.75
Champion of England,	6.00 1.75
Tall Sugar,	14.00 3.75
Dwarf Sugar,	13.00 3.50
Black-Eyed Marrowfat,	3.00 .90

HORTICULTURAL BOOKS.

The following are among the best Horticultural Books published, and we can forward any or all at the prices named below, postage paid, to any address.

American Weeds and Useful Plants,	\$1.75	Husmann's Grapes and Wine,	1.50
Barry's Fruit Garden,	2.50	Holden's Book on Birds, . . . . .	.25
Breck's New Book of Flowers,	1.75	Kemp's Landscape Gardening,	2.50
Bridgeman's Young Gardener's Assistant,	2.50	Miss Tiller's Vegetable Garden, Anna Warner,	1.00
Brill's Farm Gardening and Seed Growing,	1.00	Onion Culture, . . . . .	.20
Bryant's Forest Trees,	1.50	Parsons on the Rose,	1.50
Buist's Flower Garden Directory,	1.50	Pedder's Farmer's Land Measurer, . . . . .	.60
Bniest's Family Kitchen Gardener,	1.50	Play and Profit in my Garden, Roe,	1.50
Chorlton's Grape Grower's Guide, . . . . .	.75	Quinn's Money in the Garden,	1.50
Downing's Encyclopædia of Fruits and Fruit Trees of America (revised edition), 2 vols.,	5.00	Quinn's Pear Culture for Profit,	1.00
Downing's Landscape Gardening,	6.50	Rand's Bulbs,	1.50
Downing's Selected Fruits,	2.50	Rand's Flowers for Parlor and Garden,	3.00
Elliot's Western Fruit Grower's Guide,	1.50	Rand's 75 Popular Flowers,	1.50
Every Woman her own Flower Gardener, . . . . .	.50	River's Miniature Fruit Garden,	1.00
Flint (Charles L.) on Grasses,	2.50	Scott's Suburban Homes, an elegant work,	8.00
Fuller's Forest Tree Culturist,	1.50	The Parlor Aquarium,	1.00
Fuller's Grape Culture,	1.50	The Language of Flowers, in cloth, . . . . .	.50
Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist,	1.50	The same in neat enameled paper, . . . . .	.25
Gardening by Myself, Anna Warner,	1.25	Thomas' Fruit Culturist,	3.00
Henderson's Gardening for profit,	1.50	Three Little Spades, Anna Warner,	1.00
Henderson's Practical Floriculture,	1.50	Warder's American Pomology,	3.00
Henderson's Gardening for Pleasure,	1.50	Warder's Hedges and Evergreens,	1.50
Hollywood Series, Francis Forrester, 4 vols., each,	1.25	Woodward's Grapery, etc.,	1.50
Hoopes' Book of Evergreens,	3.00	White's Gardening for the South,	2.00
Hop Culture,	40	Wheeler's Homes for the People,	3.00
		Window Gardening, Williams,	1.50

Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden is published by JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y. Price, in paper covers, 35 cents; bound in handsome cloth covers, 65 cents. At this price it will be sent by mail, *postage paid*.

Every year, on the first of December, we publish a **Priced Catalogue of Seeds**, giving the prices of everything for the Winter and Spring. We will send this free to all who write for it, enclosing the postage, Two CENTS.

Vick's **Floral Guide** is a Quarterly Magazine, beautifully printed and illustrated. Price, only 25 cents a year. To every one who trades with us to the amount of One Dollar it is sent free for one year. *One Dollar for a club of Five.* Any person having paid for the **GUIDE**, and afterward ordering seeds, can deduct the money sent for the **GUIDE**. Persons entitled to the **GUIDE** who may not receive it will please notify us.

Catalogue of Rustic Work, Vases, Garden Tools, &c., published every year the 10th of December, and sent free to all who desire a copy.

Wholesale Catalogue, published every year on the 15th of December, and sent to all who buy seed to sell.

VICK'S PRICED CATALOGUE SEEDS & BULBS & PLANTS FOR 1876.

IN this PRICED CATALOGUE will be found almost every variety of SEEDS and BULBS worthy of culture, and of the very choicest quality. These we keep on hand, and can supply them to our customers at all seasonable times. The prices are as low as good, reliable articles can be furnished by any one, while the quality of what we furnish we feel quite sure will gratify all. We do not propose to sound our own praise, as our customers and their gardens do this more effectually than we could do, had we the disposition to engage in this unnecessary and ungracious work. All that we desire to say is that we have spared neither time, nor expense, nor labor, either of body or mind, to obtain the best the world produces — just such as we would be willing to plant in our own grounds or furnish to Gen. GRANT or Queen VICTORIA, or to the poor widow or little child who send us their little savings for the purchase of a few seeds.

The different CLASSES of Flowers are arranged under appropriate headings, such as ANNUALS, PERENNIALS, EVERLASTINGS, CLIMBERS, VEGETABLES, &c., so that there will be no difficulty in finding anything that may be desired. Reference is made to the page in **VICK'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN**, where full descriptions of each article are to be found, and the mode of culture explained. Our FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN we think the most beautiful and useful and popular standard work on the subject in the world, and so cheap as to be within the means of everybody, as we furnish it at 35 cents in paper covers, and 65 cents in cloth.

In addition to the valuable matter of this work, it contains hundreds of Illustrations and FOUR COLORED PLATES, a group of *Annuals* and *Bouquets of Perennials, Hardy Bulbs and Tender Bulbs*.

By these methods we furnish the facts necessary to successful culture; at least, we design to do so, but questions continually arise that cannot be anticipated or answered in a book. Something fails to grow in a very unaccountable manner, destructive and unknown insects appear in a very unexpected season, and at a very unseasonable time; information is needed at once by some inexperienced cultivator, and, of course, there is no time for delay — so we publish a QUARTERLY, in which we answer all these questions, and without much delay. We call it **VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE**, and furnish it for 25 cents a year. To all customers who trade with us to the amount of One Dollar or more we give it for a year free, and those who pay for the GUIDE and afterward order seeds can deduct the money sent for the GUIDE from their remittance for Seeds or Bulbs.



SUGGESTIONS TO EVERY ONE ORDERING SEEDS, &c.

WHAT WE PROPOSE TO DO.

All Seeds and Bulbs Free of Postage.—I will send Seeds and Bulbs, by mail, to any part of the United States, **AT THE PRICES NAMED IN THE CATALOGUE, POSTAGE PAID.** This arrangement enables those who live at the most distant parts of the country to obtain good Seeds as cheap as those who reside in our large cities. Such persons will be no longer compelled to buy poor Seeds or none, but can send their orders with the money, and in a few days the articles will arrive in good order at their post office, where they can be obtained without further cost, as every package will be *paid through to its destination*. The only exceptions to this rule are when Grass Seed, and other heavy and bulky articles are ordered by the peck or bushel, or in cases especially noted. All Seeds will also be sent to other countries **FREE OF UNITED STATES POSTAGE** in all cases where payment is possible here.

Free by Express.—All orders over two pounds weight will be forwarded by Express, if possible. Our customers will oblige us very much by giving their nearest office and the Name of the Company delivering goods. Heavy orders can be forwarded by stage from the Express office. So please be particular and send special directions when on a Stage route. We ask this on account of the present postal law compelling us to pay 16 cents per pound. All Stage charges will be prepaid when it is possible for us to do so. This applies to Seeds and Bulbs at Catalogue rates, and not when special prices are made for large quantities, or on such by the peck or bushel, nor on miscellaneous articles, such as Brackets, Rustic Work, Pots, Implements, &c. **Goods C. O. D.**—Persons often order small packages sent in this way, and the Express charges sometimes amount to more than the order. We can send goods and collect the money on delivery, free of Express charges, only when orders amount to \$10.00 and upward, and then not on long and expensive routes.

Correction of Errors.—I take the utmost care in filling orders, always striving to do a *little more* for my friends and patrons than justice and fair dealing require. Every order, after being filled, is carefully examined by an experienced person, to be certain that everything ordered is sent, and no error made in filling; yet it should be remembered that the seed trade of a year has to be done in a few months, and, in the rush of business, errors may occasionally occur. In such cases, I always desire to be informed of the fact, and promise to make such corrections as will be perfectly satisfactory. Customers will please keep a copy of all orders sent, so that they can see that they receive just what was ordered. Persons often forget the nature of their order, and complain without cause.

Orders Lost or Stolen.—Sometimes it happens that orders never reach us. When customers fail to receive their Seeds or Bulbs in a reasonable time, they should inform us of the fact, and at the same time send a duplicate of their order, which duplicate can be filled at once, and save much delay, if our conditions for remitting money have been complied with.

The Safe Arrival of Packages Guaranteed.—I guarantee the safe arrival of packages of Seeds and Bulbs in good condition in every case. If a package fails to reach a customer, I will send again as soon as informed of the fact; or if any part is injured or lost, I will replace it. My object is to supply all my customers with Seeds and Bulbs, &c., without any more expense or risk to them than if I had a *store in their own town*.

Everything Supplied.—We advertise nothing in the FLORAL GUIDE which we cannot supply—at least, we do not design to do so, but we have to print our GUIDE very early, having several hundreds of thousands to print and mail, which takes a long time. Occasionally a few things ordered from abroad fail to reach us, on account of bad crops or something of the kind. These are the only cases in which we fail to supply everything advertised.

Our Customers in Canada.—There is a duty on seeds sent from the United States to Canada. The expense is not great, but the trouble and delay is annoying. We have, therefore, made arrangements to pay all duties and postage on Seeds at a Canadian port, so that our customers will have no further trouble or expense. Bulbs are free of duty.

WHAT WE ASK OF OUR CUSTOMERS.

How to Send Money.—**ALL MONEY MAY BE SENT AT MY RISK AND EXPENSE**, if forwarded according to directions, in either manner here stated.

1st. *Post Office Money Orders*, to be obtained at many Post Offices, but not at all, are perfectly safe, and will cost from 10 to 25 cents. This is the best way where practical.

2d. A *Draft on New York* can be obtained at any Bank for about 25 cents, and this is sure to come correctly.

3d. *Greenbacks*, in amounts not less than Five Dollars (\$5.00), can be sent by Express, and these we are sure to get, and the cost is very little.

4th. **REGISTERED LETTERS.**—When money cannot be sent by either of the first three methods, it may be enclosed in a Registered Letter. The cost of registering is 10 cents.

5th. The expense of forwarding money in either of the above ways I will pay, and the cost may be deducted from the amount forwarded.

5th. **SUMS LESS THAN ONE DOLLAR** may be forwarded by mail at my risk without registering.

When remittances are not made according to these directions, we disclaim all responsibility.

Forward Money with the Order.—In the busy season we have to fill more than two thousand orders each day. To make out bills for customers, and mail, charge on our books, then, in a few days, receive the money, make the proper credit and send receipt, requires more work than we can possibly perform. Please, therefore, send money with the order, and it will so facilitate our business that your order will be promptly executed.

Don't Forget your Name, Post Office or State.—Those who order, will please remember to give their *Names, Post Office, County and State*, as plain as possible. Neglect of this causes us sometimes a great deal of trouble and our friends unnecessary uneasiness. Often we have a hundred letters without names on hand at one time. Please be sure the name you give is the name of your *Post Office*, and not of your town, or residence, or village.



COLLECTIONS.

I have put up separate collections of the choicest seeds in neat envelopes, and these are very desirable to those who may wish a complete assortment of any particular class of flowers.

A FINE COLLECTION OF ASTERS, embracing most of the best sorts,	\$1 00
" " BALSAMS, " " "	50
" " DIANTHUS, " " "	1 00
" " COCKSCOMB, embracing six best varieties,	50
" " PANSIES, choice fancy colors,	\$1 00 and 2 00
" " PHLOX DRUMMONDII, most brilliant sorts,	1 00
" " TEN-WEEKS STOCK, most superb lot, best sorts,	1 00
" " EVERLASTING FLOWERS, most desirable sorts,	50 cents and 1 00
" " ORNAMENTAL GRASSES, the best and most beautiful, packages at 50 cents or 1 00	

Selection of Varieties.—Some prefer to leave the selection of varieties to me; and in cases where purchasers are entirely unacquainted with the different varieties of flowers, this may be the better plan. Those who do so, should state what they have already, if any; for, unless informed of this fact, in some cases articles may be forwarded that are not needed. Those who are commencing the cultivation of flowers will find the collections named below suited to their wants.

No. 1. COLLECTION OF FINE ANNUALS,	\$1 00
No. 2. " "	2 00
No. 3. " "	3 00
No. 4. " "	5 00

No. 1 consists of about thirteen of the most hardy and popular Annuals; No. 2 about twenty varieties of hardy popular Annuals, and a few varieties that require a little more care in their culture; No. 3 is composed of about twenty varieties of Annuals, and twelve of the best Biennials and Perennials; No. 4 contains about twenty-five varieties of Annuals, and about the same number of Perennials.

Collections of Vegetables.—Hundreds of my customers prefer leaving the selection of Vegetables to me, and at a time when, in consequence of the press of business, I cannot give the time needed for a judicious choice. I have, therefore, taken a leisure time to make careful selections, and will have them put up in readiness for those who may desire.

No. 1. COMPLETE COLLECTION OF VEGETABLES for small family garden,	\$3 00
No. 2. " " " " "	5 00
No. 3. " " " " for large family garden,	10 00

The very liberal premiums offered to Clubs are included in the above Collections.

FORMATION OF CLUBS.

The lovers of flowers in any neighborhood may easily club together and send their orders in one letter, and thus avail themselves of the deductions I make on large orders. Those who desire Catalogues to aid them in the formation of Clubs will be furnished free. For the purpose of encouraging the formation of such Clubs, and as a slight compensation for the effort, I make the following liberal offer:

Persons sending \$1 may select seeds at Catalogue prices amounting to	\$1 10
" " 2 " " " " "	2 25
" " 3 " " " " "	3 45
" " 4 " " " " "	4 70
" " 5 " " " " "	6 00
" " 10 " " " " "	12 50
" " 20 " " " " "	26 00

These will be put up together and sent to one address, or in separate packages, and mailed to the address of each individual forming the club, as may be desired. In all cases the postage will be *prepaid*. The same deduction will, of course, be made to any one person ordering for himself alone. It must always be understood, however, that this discount is allowed only on Flower and Vegetable Seeds by the packet, and not on seeds by the ounce or pound, nor on Bulbs; nor can we pay this discount in Bulbs, or seeds by the pound. Otherwise, in many cases it would bring the price far below cost. Every person who sends us One Dollar or more for either Seeds or Bulbs is entitled to the FLORAL GUIDE for one year. Persons ordering Seeds for Clubs will please furnish Names and Post Office address of those who wish the GUIDE.



Under this heading, ANNUALS, we give not only the true Annuals, but all those flowers that blossom the first season they are planted. On the lines with the headings, in large type, will be found figures which refer to the page in VICK'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN, in which the flower or vegetable mentioned will be found fully described, and its character more plainly shown by the aid of illustrations. All necessary directions for culture, &c., will be found in this work. For instance, the first article mentioned is "*Abrovia, page 14.*" On page 14 of the FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN will be found a history of this flower, its native home, &c. The same descriptions will be found in No. 1 of FLORAL GUIDE of last year.

The figures on the right of the column show the price of each package of seed, for instance a package of Adonis is five cents. These packages contain from one hundred to five hundred seeds, though of new or scarce seeds the quantity is far less.

ABRONIA, page 14.

umbellata, rosy lilac; white eye,	10
arenaria, yellow,	20

ADONIS, page 14.

æstivalis, summer; scarlet; 1 foot,	5
autumnalis, autumn; blood red; 1 foot, . . .	5

AGERATUM, page 14.

conspicuum, white and blue; 18 inches high, .	5
Mexicanum, blue; 1 foot,	5
Mexicanum albiflorum, white-flowered; 1 foot,	5
Mexicanum albiflorum nanum, dwarf white; 6 inches,	5
Lasseauxii, dwarf, compact plant; flowers pink, .	10
cælestinum (Phalaeræa) Tom Thumb, light blue; 8 inches high, and of compact habit,	5

AGROSTEMMA, page 15.

New Scarlet, bright,	5
Cæli Rosa, deep rose color,	5
elegans picta, center dark crimson, white margin, .	5
cardinalis, bright red,	5

ALONSOA, page 15.

Warszewiczii, flowers small, bright scarlet, forming a very pretty spike; 18 inches high; set plants 8 or 10 inches apart,	5
grandiflora, large-flowered, scarlet; 2 feet . . .	5

ALYSSUM, page 15.

Sweet, hardy annual; flowers small and sweet, in clusters; 6 inches,	5
Wierczbeckii, hardy perennial; flowers yellow; blooms first season; 1 foot,	5

AMARANTHUS, page 16.

salicifolius, a beautiful Amaranth, both in habit and color; plant pyramidal, 2 feet in height; leaves long, narrow and wavy,	10
bicolor, crimson and green foliage; 2 feet, . . .	5
bicolor ruber, a new bedding plant, the lower half of the leaf a fiery red scarlet, the upper half maroon, sometimes tipped with yellow,	5
tricolor, red, yellow and green foliage; 2 feet, . .	5
melancholicus ruber, of compact habit, with striking blood red foliage; 18 inches,	5
caudatus, (Love Lies Bleeding) long drooping "chains" of flowers; pretty for decorating, . . .	5
eruentus, (Prince's Feather,) flowers somewhat similar to <i>A. caudatus</i> , but in erect masses,	5

ANAGALLIS, page 16.

Napoleon III, rich maroon color; new,	10
Eugenie, fine, velvety blue,	10
sanguinea, showy, bright red; new,	10
superba, red, blue, scarlet, lilac; separate or mixed, each packet,	10
Garibaldi, crimson; exceedingly beautiful; new, .	10
Memoria dell' Etna, bright red; new,	10

ANTIRRHINUM, page 17.

Brilliant, scarlet and yellow, with white throat very showy,	5
Firefly, orange and scarlet, with white throat, .	5
Galathe, crimson, throat white; large,	5
White-flowered, white; not showy, but good for variety,	5
papillionaceum, blood red, throat pure white, .	5
caryophylloides, irregularly striped,	5
Striped Dwarf, six inches high,	5
Best and brightest varieties mixed,	5

ARGEMONE, page 17.

grandiflora, white petals, yellow stamens, four inches in diameter,	5
Mexicana, flowers bright yellow,	5
Hunnemannii, carmine and yellow,	5

ASPERULA, page 17.

azurea setosa, a profuse blooming hardy annual of dwarf habit, with clusters of small, light blue, sweet-scented flowers; desirable for small bouquets,	5
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ASTER, pages 18 and 19.

Truffaut's Pæony-flowered Perfection, large, beautiful flowers, petals long; a little reflexed; 2 feet in height; mixed colors,	15
Truffaut's Pæony-flowered Perfection, same as above, with twelve separate colors, and very true to color; each color,	15
La Superbe, large flowers, 4 inches in diameter, 20 inches in height; three colors mixed,	20
La Superbe, three separate colors—rose, sky blue and white—each color,	20
New Rose, 2 feet in height; robust; large, double flowers, the outer petals finely imbricated and of great substance; one of the very best Asters; several colors mixed,	15
New Rose, eight separate colors—white, crimson, violet, etc., each color,	15



Aster, Tall Chrysanthemum-flowered , large flowers: 18 inches in height,	10	Balsam, Camellia - flowered Spotted, German, double ; spotted with white; mixed colors,	15
Imbrique Pompon , very perfect; almost a globe, and beautifully imbricated; mixed colors.	10	Rose-flowered, French ; double; mixed colors,	15
Imbrique Pompon , twelve separate colors—white, blue, crimson, etc.; each color,	15	Rose-flowered, French ; ten colors, each in separate packages; each color,	15
Cocardeau, or New Crown , double flowers, the central petals being of pure white, sometimes small and quilled, surrounded with large, flat petals of a bright color, as crimson, violet, scarlet, etc.; 18 inches,	10	Dwarf Camellia - flowered Spotted, German , 8 or 10 inches in height; splendid for a border or outside row of a hedge,	15
Cocardeau, or New Crown , carmine, violet, blue, deep scarlet, violet brown, etc., each with white center; each variety,	10	Extra Double Dwarf , very double; 6 inches,	15
New Paeony - flowered Globe , a new variety, and the earliest of the Asters—at least two weeks earlier than <i>Truffaut's Peony-flowered</i> ; flowers very large; plant branching and strong; does not require support,	10	Half Dwarf , 18 inches in height,	15
Pyramidal-flowered German , late, branching, good habit; needs no tying,	10	Carnation , double; striped like the Carnation, <i>Solferino</i> , white, striped and spotted with red,	15
New Victoria , flowers large; habit pyramidal; 2 feet high; flowers freely; mixed colors,	15	Common Double , occasionally only semi-double,	10
Giant Paeony, Brilliant Rose , a hybrid between <i>Giant Emperor</i> and <i>Truffaut's Peony-flowered Perfection</i> ; flowers large and perfect,	25		
Washington , a new Aster recently introduced from Germany, and has the largest flowers of the family. We grew and exhibited them last year five inches in diameter, and perfect; the plant is robust and perfectly healthy; mixed colors,	25		
Goliath , another large new variety, but not as large or as good as Washington. The plant is not healthy, and we cannot recommend it; it is no better than the old <i>Giant Emperor</i> for America, and has the same faults,	25		
New Chrysanthemum - flowered Dwarf , a desirable class, 1 foot in height; late, and desirable on this account, as well as for its great beauty; mixed colors,	15		
Chrysanthemum - flowered Dwarf, Snowy White , a superb snow white variety, changing from white to azure blue as the plants become old; every flower usually perfect,	15		
Newest Dwarf Bouquet . Each plant looks like a little bouquet of flowers set in the ground; fine for edging or filling small beds; about 12 different colors mixed,	15		
Dwarf Pyramidal Bouquet , 10 inches high; abundance of flowers; very early,	15		
Dwarf Pyramidal Bouquet, Blood Red , a novelty of 1870, which has proved quite distinct and true; very brilliant in color, free blooming, and uniform in habit; excellent for outside row of bed or border,	20		
New Schiller , a late, dwarf, bouquet Aster, of peculiar habit and great beauty; 15 inches high, with great quantity of bloom; finest mixed,	10		
Hedge - Hog, or Needle , petals long, quilled, and sharply pointed; very curious; two feet; mixed colors,	15		
Original Chinese , plant tall; flowers large and loose; distinct in appearance, and of bright colors; resembling the first imported Asters,	10		
BALSAM , page 20.			
Camellia-flowered, French , double, perfect in form; mixed colors,	15	CALLIRHOE , page 23.	
Camellia-flowered, French , ten colors, each in separate package; each color,	15	pedata , purplish crimson, with white edge; 2 feet,	10
		pedata nana , flowers rich velvet crimson, with white eye; 1 foot,	10
		involucrata , with large purplish crimson flowers; native of the Western prairies,	10
		CAMPANULA , page 23.	
		speculum rosea , rose-colored,	5
		speculum flore-albo , white,	5
		speculum grandiflorum , purple,	5
		speculum , mixed colors,	5
		Lorei , blue and white,	5



CANNA, page 23.

Indica Indian Shot,) <i>rubra</i> , red; 2 feet,	10
Warszewiczi, red; foliage striped; 3 feet,	10
compacta elegantissima, large; reddish yellow; free-flowering; 2 feet,	10
Selowii, scarlet; profuse blooming,	10
Nepalensis, superb yellow flowers,	10
Mixed varieties,	10
For good roots we put the price at low rates, this year, to encourage every one to plant,	10

CANDYTUFT, page 24.

Purple,	5
White,	5
Rocket, pure white, in long spikes,	5
Lilac, bluish-lilac,	5
Sweet-scented, pure white; slightly fragrant,	5
Rose, rosy lilac,	5
Dunnett's Extra Dark Crimson,	5
All the above colors mixed,	5
New Carmine, a beautiful bright rose,	25

CASSIA, page 24.

chamæcrista, a good annual, with light green foliage, like the Sensitive Plant, and with bright golden flowers,	10
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CATCHFLY, page 24.

Silene Armeria, (Lobel's Catchfly,) red, white and rose: either separate or mixed,	5
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CELOSIA CRISTATA, page 25.

Crimson Dwarf,	10
Rose Dwarf,	10
Yellow Dwarf,	10
Violet Dwarf,	10
Scarlet Giant,	10
Tall Violet,	10
Tall Rose,	10
Tall Sulphur,	10
Japonica, or New Japan Cockscomb, an entirely new and distinct and very beautiful variety of Cockscomb, received from Japan; the best of the family,	15
variegata, showing a mixture of red and yellow, and hardly worth culture; very late, and does best South,	15
Dwarf varieties mixed,	15
Tall varieties mixed,	15
Celosia pyramidalis coccinea, spikes large and showy; scarlet; 3 feet,	10
Celosia spicata rosea, a very pretty plant, with spikes of rose-colored flowers that keep well for winter ornaments, if picked early; free-bloomer,	10

CENTAUREA, page 26.

Cyanus, known as Bachelor's Button and Corn Bottle, various colors mixed,	5
depressa, blue, red center; large,	5
depressa rosea, rosy purple,	5
moschata, (Blue Sweet Sultan,)	5
moschata alba, (White Sweet Sultan,)	5
moschata atropurpurea, (Purple Sw't Sultan,)	5
suaveolens, (Yellow Sweet Sultan,)	5
All above kinds mixed,	5
Americana, very large flowers; lilac purple; strong plant,	5
Americana alba, clear white; very large; novelty, Americana, white, lilac and purple, mixed,	5

CENTRANTHUS, page 26.

macrosiphon, pale rose; 2 feet,	5
macrosiphon flore-albo, white,	5

Centranthus macrosiphon flore-carneo, flesh,	5
macrosiphon nanus, dwarf,	5
macrosiphon bicolor, flowers pink and white,	5

CHAMÆPEUCE, page 26.

diacantha, an elegant Thistle-like plant, with sharp spines and beautiful variegated foliage; hardy; yellow flowers,	10
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CLEOME, page 26.

speciosissima, rosy,	25
integrifolia,	25

CLARKIA, page 27.

Double varieties mixed,	5
Single varieties mixed,	5

COLLINSIA, page 27.

multicolor marmorata, white and rose, marbled; 1 foot,	5
bicolor, purple and white,	5

CONVOLVULUS MINOR, page 27.

splendens, violet, with white center,	5
monstrosus, spreading; dark purple flowers, . .	5

subcœruleus, light blue flowers,	5
New Dark, very dark and good,	5

Striped, fine,	5
lilacinus, fine lilac,	5

White, very pretty for contrast,	5
All the above mixed,	5

CREPIS, page 27.

barbata, light yellow and bright purple,	5
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rubra, pink,	5
flore-albo, white,	5

Mixed,	5
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DATURA, page 28.

Wrightii, is one of the best, with trumpet-shaped flowers from seven to nine inches long, white, faintly tinted with lilac, sweet-scented,	10
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humilis flava flore-pleno, a splendid plant, with large, yellow, double flowers; sweet-scented; start early under glass,	10
fastuosa alba plena, fine, double white,	10

DELPHINIUM, page 28.

Ajacis hyacinthiflorum, (Double Dwarf Rocket,) mixed colors,	5
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elatior flore-pleno, (Tall Rocket,) large plant; very showy,	5
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Consolida flore-pleno, (Stock-flowered,) double, branching; large, showy flowers, fine for cutting; mixed colors,	5
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Consolida flore-pleno tricolor, double, striped, branching,	5
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Consolida flore-pleno candelabrum, 1 foot in height; peculiar habit; flowering late,	10
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cardiopetalum, 18 inches; makes a good hedge, 5	5
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imperiale, fine, compact plant, brilliant colors; mixed,	10
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Bismarck, red striped; very excellent; in habit between <i>imperialis</i> and <i>candelabrum</i> ,	25
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DIDISCUS, page 28.

cœruleus, an annual, with sky blue flowers; 2 feet in height,	10
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DIANTHUS, page 29.

Chinensis, best double varieties mixed,	10
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imperialis, (Double Imperial Pink,) mixed colors,	10
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imperialis rubrus striatus, double, white, striped with red,	10
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imperialis purpureus striatus, double, white, striped with purple,	10
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<i>Dianthus imperialis flore-albo pl.</i> , double; white,	10	<i>Helianthus globosus fistulosus</i> , the best of the Sunflowers; very large; double; saffron-yellow; globular form,	10
<i>imperialis flore-pleno atrosanguineus</i> , blood red; double,	10	Double Green-centered , a large flower with green center when young; when old, perfectly double flower; 5 to 8 feet in height,	10
<i>Hedewigii</i> , large flower, three inches in diameter, beautiful, rich colors, often finely marked and marbled,	10	New Mammoth Russian , single; very large,	5
<i>Hedewigii flore-pleno</i> , often double, but sometimes only semi-double,	10	Common Single , usually grown for the seed; per lb. 60 cens,	5
<i>Hedewigii fl.-pl. atropurpureus</i> , large, dark red, double flowers,	10		
<i>laciniatus</i> , flowers very large, sometimes three inches in diameter; petals very deeply fringed and beautifully colored,	10		
<i>laciniatus flore-pleno</i> , magnificent double flowers, very large; petals deeply serrated; splendid colors. Seeds saved only from finest flowers,	20		
Mixed seed of the last five varieties,	10		
<i>Hedewigii diadematus fl.-pl.</i> , (Diadem Pink) Of the most brilliant markings and dazzling colors, but unfortunately not always true,	15		
DOUBLE DAISY , page 29.			
<i>Bellis perennis</i> , best German seed,	20		
ERYSIMUM , page 30.			
<i>Perowskianum</i> , deep orange flowers,	5		
<i>Arkansanum</i> , sulphur yellow,	5		
ESCHSCHOLTZIA , page 30.			
<i>Californica</i> , bright yellow, darker in center,	5		
<i>crocea</i> , orange, darker in center,	5		
<i>crocea alba</i> , white,	5		
<i>crocea striata</i> , flowers orange, striped with lemon; new,	5		
<i>crocea rosea</i> , a new variety; side of petals light pink, and the back being darker, the effect is quite good,	5		
<i>tenuifolia</i> , flowers small, pale yellow, resembling the Primrose; plant only 6 inches in height,	5		
<i>dentata sulphurea</i> , and <i>E. dentata aurantiaca</i> , two curious new varieties; each petal has its edge lapped over on itself, with a mark of deeper color running from its center; each variety,	5		
EUPHORBIA , page 30.			
<i>marginata</i> , a charming ornamental-leaved annual; edges of leaves snowy white,	10		
EUTOCA , page 30.			
<i>viscida</i> , dark blue; pretty,	5		
<i>Wrangeliana</i> , lilac; 6 inches,	5		
<i>multiflora</i> , flowers more freely than the others,	5		
FENZLIA , page 31.			
<i>dianthiflora</i> , free-flowering little plant; flowers reddish-lilac, with crimson center,	25		
GAILLARDIA , page 31.			
<i>picta</i> , or Painted, brownish-red, bordered with yellow,	5		
<i>Josephus</i> , very brilliant; red and orange,	5		
<i>albo-marginata</i> , red, bordered with white,	5		
GILIA , page 31.			
<i>achillæfolia</i> , mixed colors,	5		
<i>capitata</i> , mixed colors,	5		
<i>tricolor</i> , mixed colors,	5		
All varieties mixed,	5		
HELIANTHUS , page 31.			
<i>Californicus grandiflorus</i> , flowers large and double; orange; 5 feet,	5		
HELianthus , page 32.			
<i>sumariæfolia</i> , herbaceous; yellow, tulip-shaped flowers,	15		
KAULFUSSIA , page 32.			
<i>amelloides</i> , light, bright blue,	5		
<i>amelloides rosea</i> , rose, with red center,	5		
<i>amelloides atroviolacea</i> , intense violet; the richest color imaginable; new,	5		
LEPTOSIPHON , page 32.			
Mixed varieties,	5		
LINUM , page 32.			
<i>grandiflorum rubrum</i> , a beautiful half-hardy annual,	5		
LOBELIA , page 33.			
<i>cardinalis</i> , our native Cardinal Flower; spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers; blooms first year if well started with heat,	10		
<i>Queen Victoria</i> , splendid large scarlet flowers; dark leaves,	25		
<i>hybrida grandiflora</i> , large, dark blue flower, with white eye,	10		
<i>gracilis rosea</i> , rose-colored; new,	10		
<i>gracilis erecta</i> , of fine, compact growth,	10		
<i>ramosa</i> , branching; large, dark blue flowers,	10		
<i>Erinus marmorata</i> , marbled, blue and white,	10		
<i>Erinus compacta</i> , deep, rich blue,	10		
<i>Erinus compacta alba</i> , new; white,	10		
<i>pumila grandiflora</i> , a compact, erect little plant, for pots or edgings,	10		
LUPINUS , page 33.			
<i>affinis</i> , blue and white; 1 foot,	5		
<i>Cruikshankii</i> , blue, white and yellow; 3 feet,	5		
<i>Hartwegii</i> , 2 feet; mixed colors,	5		
<i>hirsutissimus</i> , hairy; 2 feet,	5		
<i>hybrida superbus</i> , superb; purple, lilac and yellow; 2 feet,	5		
<i>hybridus atrococcineus</i> , bright crimson-scarlet, white tip; spikes large,	5		
<i>tricolor mutabilis</i> , new; cream color, changing to mottled purple,	5		
Mixed varieties,	5		
LYCHNIS , page 33.			
<i>Chalcedonica</i> , bright scarlet; has a fine appearance when grown in masses; 2 feet,	5		
<i>Chalcedonica carneia</i> , flesh-colored; 2 feet,	5		
<i>Chalcedonica flore-albo</i> , white; 2 feet,	5		
<i>Haageana</i> , very beautiful vermillion-colored flowers; plant dwarf; 1 foot,	10		
<i>Haageana hybrida</i> , large flowers, white, rose, red, etc.; 1 foot,	10		
<i>Sieboldii</i> , new; large and superb; white; 1 foot,	10		
<i>fulgens</i> , very brilliant; 18 inches,	10		
<i>grandiflora gigantea</i> , new; flowers very large, of various colors,	10		
MALOPE , page 34.			
<i>grandiflora</i> , large, purple flowers,	5		
<i>grandiflora alba</i> , pure white,	5		



MARIGOLD, page 34.

African Marigold, (<i>Tagetes erecta</i>), Tall Orange, double,	5
Tall Sulphur, light yellow; double,	5
Tall Quilled Orange, double,	5
Tall Quilled Sulphur, light yellow; double,	5
All the above mixed,	5
French Marigold, (<i>Tagetes patula</i>), Tall Orange, double,	5
Tall Brown, double; branching; 18 inches,	5
Tall Striped, yellow and brown striped; 18 inches,	5
Dwarf Sulphur, double,	5
Dwarf Brown, double,	5
Striped Dwarf, double; yellow and brown,	5
Dunnett's New Orange, very superior; new,	5
Tall varieties mixed,	5
Dwarf varieties mixed,	5
<i>Tagetes pulchra punctata</i> , spotted; double,	5
<i>Tagetes signata pumila</i> , a beautiful plant, forming a globular, dense mass,	5

MARTYNIA, page 34.

<i>formosa</i> , (<i>fragrans</i>), purple; sweet-scented,	10
<i>lutea</i> , yellow,	10
<i>craniolaria</i> , white,	10
<i>proboscidea</i> , bluish flowers; seed-vessels, when tender, used for pickles,	10
All the above mixed,	10

MEDICAGO, page 34.

Snail, clover-like plant, with small, yellow flowers,	10
Hedge-hog, like above, except seed-pod,	10

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM, page 35.

<i>crystallinum</i> , (Ice Plant,) prized for its singular icy foliage,	5
<i>tricolor</i> , (Dew Plant,) pink, with purple center,	5
<i>tricolor album</i> , white,	5
<i>glabrum</i> , light yellow,	5

MIGNONETTE, page 35.

<i>Reseda odorata</i> , (Sweet Mignonette,) a well-known, fragrant, little, hardy annual; per oz. 25 cents,	5
<i>grandiflora ameliorata</i> , a large variety of Mignonette, reddish tinge to flowers,	5
Parson's New White, a robust Mignonette; flowers larger and showing more white than the common sort,	5

MIRABILIS, page 35.

Marvel of Peru, (<i>Mirabilis Jalapa</i>), chamois, crimson, lilac, lilac striped with white, tricolor, red striped with white, violet, white, yellow, yellow and red; each color,	10
All the above mixed,	10
<i>foliis-variegatis</i> , flowers of a variety of colors; leaves light green, faintly marbled,	10
<i>longiflora</i> , white, exceedingly sweet-scented; flower tube 3 or 4 inches long,	10
<i>longiflora violacea</i> , same as above, but violet, color,	10

MIMULUS, page 36.

<i>roseus pallidus</i> , new and very fine,	10
<i>cupreus</i> , beautiful, orange and crimson,	10
<i>hybridus tigrinus</i> , as beautifully spotted as the finest <i>Calceolarias</i> ,	10
<i>hybridus tigrinus bruneus</i> , stems and leaves dark brown, with very large, deep yellow, dotted flowers,	10
<i>cardinalis</i> , fine scarlet,	10

<i>Mimulus hybridus tigrinus flore-pleno</i> , a double <i>Mimulus</i> with flowers more durable than those of any other variety,	25
<i>moschatus</i> , (Musk Plant,)	10
<i>quinquevulnerus maximus</i> , from best named varieties,	10

MYOSOTIS, page 36.

<i>alpestris</i> , blue; 6 inches,	10
<i>alpestris</i> , white; 6 inches,	10
<i>alpestris rosea</i> , a new rose-colored variety of the Alpine Forget-me-not,	10
<i>palustris</i> , (Forget-me-not,) white and blue,	10
<i>Azorica</i> , dark blue; new; 1 foot,	15
<i>Azorica</i> var. <i>cælestina</i> , flowers sky-blue, and produced in great profusion,	15

NEMOPHILA, page 36.

<i>insignis</i> , beautiful light blue,	5
<i>insignis striata</i> , white and blue striped,	5
<i>insignis marmorata</i> , blue, edged with white,	5
<i>maculata</i> , large, white, blotched with violet,	5
<i>atomaria</i> , white; spotted,	5
<i>atomaria oculata</i> , very pretty light blue, with large, dark eye,	5
<i>discoidalis elegans</i> , rich, velvety maroon, bordered with white,	5
The above mixed,	5

NIEREMBERGIA, page 37.

<i>gracilis</i> , plant slender, very branching, spreading; fine for baskets, pots, or the border,	10
<i>frutescens</i> , taller, and of more erect habit than preceding, with flowers larger and more open,	10

NIGELLA, page 37.

<i>Damascena</i> , light blue; double; about 1 foot,	5
<i>Damascena nana</i> , dwarf; variety of colors; 6 inches,	5
<i>Hispanica</i> , large-flowered; very fine; 6 inches,	5
<i>Fontanesiana</i> , much like <i>N. atropurpurea</i> , but blooms two weeks earlier,	5

NOLANA, page 37.

<i>atriplicifolia</i> , blue, white and yellow,	5
<i>grandiflora</i> , large; variety of colors,	5
<i>grandiflora alba</i> ,	5
<i>paradoxa violacea</i> , violet, with white center,	5

ŒNOTHERA, page 38.

<i>Veitchii</i> , a pretty, half-hardy annual; flowers yellow, with a red spot at the base of each petal; 1 foot,	5
<i>acaulis alba</i> , a very dwarf or rather stemless plant, the leaves lying close to the ground; flowers snowy white, about four inches across. Grow plants in frame or seed-bed, and set about six inches apart,	10
<i>Lamarckiana grandiflora</i> , one of the most showy of the genus; flowers yellow, 4 inches in diameter; plant grows 4 feet in height,	5

OBELISCARIA, page 38.

<i>pulcherrima</i> , ray flowers rich velvety crimson, edged with yellow,	5
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OXYURA, page 38.

<i>chrysanthemoides</i> , a hardy annual, about 18 inches in height, a beautiful flower,	5
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PALAFOXIA, page 38.

<i>Hookeriana</i> , a very fine new annual, of a dwarf, branching habit,	5
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PANSY, page 39.

King of the Blacks, almost coal black, coming true from seed,	15
Sky Blue, with lovely new shades of light and nearly sky blue,	15
Violet, with white border; somewhat resembling the saucy Geraninms,	20
Red, bright coppery colors, but not strictly red,	15
Pure Yellow, generally true to color,	15
White, sometimes slightly marked with purple,	15
Striped and Mottled, extra, and very showy,	20
Yellow Margined, beautiful color, with margin or belt of yellow,	20
Marbled Purple, new colors,	15
Mahogany-colored, a very fine variety,	15
Cliveden Purple, very rich, deep purple,	20
Emperor William, a new variety from Germany; fine, large flower, ultramarine-blue with purple-violet eye,	25
Odier, or Large-Eyed, dark spots on each petal, and large eyes,	25
Mixed seed of above sorts,	15

PERILLA, page 39.

Nankinensis, an ornamental-leaved, half-hardy annual; leaves deep mulberry,	5
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PETUNIA, page 40.

hybrida grandiflora Kermesina,	25
grandiflora maculata, splendid spotted,	25
grandiflora venosa, variety of colors, beautifully veined,	25
grandiflora rosea, splendid large flowers, bright rose, white throat,	25
grandiflora marginata, large flowers, bordered and veined with green,	25
grandiflora violacea, one of the noblest of the large-flowered Petunias, and of a rich violet,	25
Choicest mixed, from show flowers,	25
Vick's New Fringed, a new strain, with fringed and frilled edges, very distinct and beautiful, and coming unusually true to seed. Packet, 50 seeds,	25
Double. The seed I offer is the best to be obtained, I think. The double Petunia bears no seed, and but little pollen. Packet of 50 seeds,	25
Countess of Ellesmere, dark rose, with fine white throat,	10
Blotched and Striped,	10
Fine mixed,	10

PHACELIA, page 40.

congesta, light blue,	5
tanacetifolia alba, white,	5

PHLOX DRUMMONDII, page 41.

Deep Blood Purple,	10
Brilliant Scarlet,	10
Large Blue, white eye, the nearest to blue of the Phloxes, but really a fine purple,	10
rosea, beautiful rose color,	10
rosea albo-oculata, beautiful rose, with distinct white eye,	10
Leopoldii, splendid deep pink, with white eye,	10
Radowitzii, rose, striped with white,	10
Radowitzii Kermesina striata, crimson, striped with white,	10
Radowitzii violacea, violet, striped with white,	10
flore-albo, pure white,	10
flore-albo oculata, pure white with purple eye,	10
Chamois Rose, very delicate and fine; new,	10
variabilis, violet and lilac,	10
Isabellina, new; light, dull yellow,	10

Phlox, Violet Queen, violet, with a large white eye, very large,	10
Scarlet Fringed,	10
All varieties mixed,	10
grandiflora, an improved annual Phlox, with flowers unusually large, round, and of great substance. This we may call a perfect Phlox,	25

POPPY, page 41.

Ranunculus-flowered, small, double, various colors,	5
Murselli, mixed colors, very showy, double,	5
Carnation, double, mixed colors,	5
Paeony-flowered, large flowers, very double, mixed colors,	5
<i>somniferum</i> , (Opium Poppy,) true, single, per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20 cents,	5
<i>somniferum</i> fl. pl., (Double Opium Poppy,) splendid large flowers; mixed colors,	5

PORTULACA, page 42.

alba striata, white, striped with rose and red,	5
caryophylloides, rose, striped with deep carmine,	5
New Rose, fine rose color,	5
Thellussonii, fine crimson,	5
splendens, rosy purple,	5
aurea, straw-colored,	5
aurea vera, deep, golden yellow,	5
aurea striata, sulphur yellow, striped with gold,	5
Fine mixed,	5
Double Rose-flowered, a perfectly double variety, as much so as the most perfect Rose, and of many brilliant colors, as well as striped. First quality, mixed colors,	20
Double Rose-flowered, seven different colors—crimson, rosy purple, rose, white, rose striped with carmine, orange, yellow—each color,	25

RICINUS, page 42.

macrocarpus, whitish foliage, beautiful; 6 feet	10
purpureus, purple, magnificent; 6 feet,	10
Borboniensis, beautiful, splendid large leaves; 10 feet,	10
sanguineus, blood red stalks, scarlet fruit, one of the best; 5 feet,	10
Africanus hybridus, new and fine, stalk and fruit rose; 6 feet,	10
giganteus, new, large, fine and showy; 6 feet,	10
New species from the Philippines, gigantic leaves; 6 to 10 feet,	15
nanus microcarpus, dwarf, only 2 to 3 feet in height; fine for outside groups,	10
communis, (<i>Palma Christi</i>), common Castor Oil Bean,	5

SALPIGLOSSIS, page 43.

coccinea, splendid scarlet,	10
azurea grandiflora, large, blue,	10
purpurea, purple,	10
sulphurea, yellow,	10
atrococcinea, deep scarlet, beautifully spotted,	10
Mixed colors, extra, from selected seed,	10
Dwarf, finest mixed colors,	10

SALVIA, page 43.

Rœmeriana, scarlet, beautiful,	10
<i>punicea nana</i> , scarlet, dwarf, splendid, tender; 18 inches,	10
coccinea, scarlet, small, but good,	10
coccinea splendens, scarlet, large and showy,	10
bicolor, blue and white,	10
<i>splendens</i> , true; large, scarlet,	25



SANVITALIA, page 43.

procumbens flore-pleno, a beautiful, low plant, creeping, with bright, double, yellow flowers, fine for pots, baskets, etc.,

10

SAPONARIA, page 43.

calabrica, rich, deep pink,
alba, white,

5
5

SCABIOSA, page 44.

Dark purple, brick color, dark purple and white, lilac and purple, lilac, white, each color,
All colors mixed,
Dwarf, mixed colors,
stellata, starry seed vessels; excellent for winter bouquets,
nana fl.-pl. var., double, dwarf Scabiosa. Variety of colors, and a free bloomer,

5
5
5
5

SCHIZANTHUS, page 44.

grandiflorus oculatus, various shades, fire, blue center, new,
pinnatus, rose and purple, very pretty,
retusus, scarlet, rose and orange,
retusus albus, white and yellow,
Grahami, deep rose,
papillionaceus, delicately spotted and laced with purple and yellow, shading to orange and crimson
Above varieties mixed,

5

SENSITIVE PLANT, page 44.

Mimosa pudica, a tender, sensitive annual, . .

5

SPRAGUEA, page 45.

umbellata, a pink flower, in umbels; will dry and keep like Everlastings,

25

STOCK, TEN-WEEKS, page 45.

New Largest-flowering Dwarf, a plant of dwarf habit, with magnificent large spikes of very large double flowers; all colors mixed, . .

20

New Largest-flowering Dwarf, white, flesh-color, rose, rose-carnation, carmine, crimson, light blue, deep blue, lilac, violet, purple, light brown, dark brown, brick red, aurora color, chamois, canary yellow, ash color, etc., each color, . .

20

New Largest-flowering Dwarf, Blood Red, the richest, deepest colored Stock grown; new, and a great acquisition in color,

20

Newest Large-flowering Pyramidal Dwarf, a plant of pyramidal habit, with long spikes of large flowers, many choice colors mixed, . . .

25

New Large-flowering Pyramidal, Celestial Blue, new and excellent color,

30

Dwarf German, a fine dwarf variety, very free bloomer, mixed colors,

20

Branching German, pretty large growth, habit of plant branching, spikes of flowers numerous, long and rather loose, mixed colors,

20

Stock, Wallflower-leaved, smooth, dark, shining leaves, like the Wallflower, dwarf habit. Set only six inches apart. Mixed colors,

20

Early Autumn-flowering, commences flowering in the autumn, and if removed to the house will bloom during the winter; mixed colors, . .

25

New Hybrid, the foliage between rough and Wallflower-leaved, flowers large and splendid, mixed colors,

20

semperflorens, or Perpetual-flowering, dwarf, free-bloomer, but late in the season,

20

Large-flowering Dark Blood Red, Wallflower-leaved, new,

20

TROPÆOLUM MINUS, page 46.

Dark Crimson,

10

Crystal Palace Gem, sulphur, spotted with maroon,

10

Dwarf Spotted, yellow, spotted with crimson, .

10

Tom Thumb Beauty, orange and vermillion, .

10

Tom Thumb Yellow,

10

Carter's Tom Thumb, scarlet,

10

Tom Thumb Rose, a new color in Nasturtions; habit similar to Scarlet Tom Thumb,

10

King of Tom Thumbs, foliage dark bluish green; flowers brilliant scarlet,

15

King Theodore, flowers very dark,

15

Mixed varieties,

10

VERBENA, page 46.

hybrida, choice seed, saved only from the most beautiful named flowers,

20

Striped, excellent flowers, with broad Carnation-like stripes. Inclined to sport,

25

Scarlet, all the brightest scarlet sorts, generally coming quite true,

25

Montana, a hardy Verbena from the Rocky Mountains, that bears our winters well. Flowers bright rose, changing to blac,

20

VINCA, page 46.

rosea, rose, 2 feet,

10

rosea alba, white, red eye,

10

rosea nova spec., pure white,

10

WHITLAVIA, page 47.

grandiflora, hardy annual, 10 inches high, violet-blue, bell-shaped flowers,

5

grandiflora alba, similar to above, but white, .

5

gloxinoides, an elegant variety of the same habit as *W. grandiflora*, but larger flowers; tube of the corolla pure white, limb delicate light blue,

5

ZINNIA, page 47.

Double, Choicest, all the best colors mixed, .

10

Eight separate colors—scarlet, yellow, orange, purple, salmon, etc.—each color,

10

Pure white,

10



CLIMBERS

Nothing can excel the beautiful natural drapery of the Climbers. In the hands of the tasteful gardener they are almost invaluable, transforming an unsightly fence or out-house into an object of real beauty. For arbors, verandahs, etc., all know their value. As the annual Climbers come to perfection in a few weeks they are just the things to cover in a hurry any unsightly spot.

CALAMPELIS, page 48.

scabra, (*Eccremocarpus scaber*.) a very beautiful climber, foliage very pretty, flowers bright orange, and produced in racemes; blooms profusely the latter part of the season, 10

CARDIOSPERMUM, page 48.

Halicacabum, 10

COBÆA, page 49.

scandens, 10

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR, page 49.

White, 5
White and violet striped, 5
White striped with blue, 5
Dark blue, 5
Rose, 5
Lilac, 5
Violet striped, 5
Michauxii, fine striped, 5
incarnata, bright red, 5
atrosanguinea, dark red, 5
tricolor, new and fine, three-colored, 5
All the above mixed, 5

DOLICHOS, page 49.

Lablab, (*Hyacinth Bean*.) a fine climber, with purple and lilac flowers, 10
albus nanus, white, dwarf, 10
spec. *giganteus*, large, free grower, 20

GOURDS AND CUCUMBERS, page 50.

Bryonopsis laciniata, foliage elegant; fruit scarlet, striped with white, 10
Hercules' Club, large, long, club-shaped, 10
Smallest Lemon, yellow, 10
Pear-formed, yellow and green, striped with cream, 10
Gooseberry, small, bright green, 10
Striped Apple, small, yellow, beautifully striped, 10
Egg-formed, like the fruit of White Egg Plant, 10
Orange, the well known Mock Orange, 10
Calabash, the old-fashioned Dipper Gourd, 10
Momordica Balsamina, orange and red, 10
Tricosanthes Colubrina, true Serpent Gourd, striped like a serpent, changing to carmine, 10
Cucurbita leucantha longissima, 10
Echinocystis lobata, very strong, free growing climber, with Ivy-like leaf, and small fruit, 20
Cucumis dipsaceus, Teasel-like, yellow, 10

IPOMŒA, page 50.

limbata elegantissima, large, *Convolvulus*-like blossoms, of a rich, mazarine blue, with a conspicuous white margin or belt, 10
grandiflora superba, fine large flowers, sky-blue, with broad border of white, 10
Bona Nox, (*Good Night, or Evening Glory*), flowers large, white, 10
coccinea, sometimes called Star Ipomœa, with small, scarlet flowers, 10

Ipomœa, *Quamoclit*, (*Cypress Vine*), tender climber; flowers small but elegant and striking; foliage beautiful; mixed colors, 10
Scarlet, white, rose, each color, 10

LOASA, page 50.

nitida, yellowish, light green leaves, 5
lateritia, large, dark red flowers in abundance, 10
Herbertii, fine scarlet, 10

MAURANDYA, page 51.

Barclayana, blue and white, 10
Barclayana purpurea grandiflora, dark blue, 10
Barclayana Scarlet, mauve, 10
Finest mixed, 10

PEAS, FLOWERING, page 51.

Scarlet Winged, beautiful, small flowers; low creeper, 10
Yellow Winged, same habit as Scarlet Winged, 10
Sweet, Scarlet Invincible, a beautiful new deep scarlet variety; lb. \$1.50; oz. 15 cents, 10
Scarlet, per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15 cents, 10
Scarlet, striped with White, per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15 cents, 10
Painted Lady, rose and white; per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15 cents, 10

Blue Edged, white and pink, edged with blue; per lb. \$2.50; per oz. 20 cents, 10
White, per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15 cents, 10
Black, very dark, brownish purple; per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15 cents, 10
Black, with light Blue, brownish purple and light blue; per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15 cents, 10
All colors mixed, per lb. \$1.00; oz. 10 cents, 5

THUNBERGIA, page 51.

Bakeri, pure white, very fine, 15
alata, yellow or buff, with dark eye, 15
alata unicolor, yellow, 15
aurantiaca, bright orange, with dark eye, 15
aurantiaca unicolor, bright orange, 15
Above mixed, 15

TROPÆOLUM, page 52.

majus, *atropurpureum*, dark crimson, 10
coccineum, scarlet, 10
Dunnott's Orange, dark orange, 20
Edward Otto, splendid bronze, silky and glittering, 10
Scheuerianum, straw color, striped with brown, 10
Scheuerianum coccineum, scarlet, striped, 20
Schulzii, brilliant scarlet, 10
luteum, yellow, 10
Common mixed; the green seed pods used for pickles; per oz. 15 cents, 5
peregrinum, (*Canary Flower*), 15
Lobbianum, mixed varieties, 20
Caroline Smith, spotted, 25
Lilli Smith, orange scarlet, 25
Napoleon III, yellow, striped with vermillion, 25
Giant of Battles, brilliant carmine, 25
Queen Victoria, vermillion, scarlet striped, 25

EVERLASTINGS.

The Everlastings have no moisture in their petals, consequently never wilt or decay, but will keep their form as long as a piece of straw. Secluded from dust, they retain both color and form for years, and are valuable for winter ornaments.

ACROCLINIUM, page 53.

roseum, bright rose color,	5
roseum album, pure white,	5
Both colors mixed,	5

AMMOBIUM, page 53.

alatum, white; hardy; 2 feet,	5
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GOMPHRENA, page 54.

globosa, (Globe Amaranth,) alba, pure white,	5
globosa carneæ, flesh-colored,	5
globosa rubra, dark purplish crimson,	5
globosa striata, pink and white striped,	5
aurea superba, orange; large and fine. Pick before the lower scales drop,	10
Above mixed,	5

HELICHRYSUM, page 54.

monstrosum, large, showy flowers; variety of colors; double,	10
monstrosum, Double Rose, fine color,	10
monstrosum, Double Red, very bright,	10
monstrosum, Double White, pure,	10
monstrosum, Double Yellow,	10
bracteatum, bright yellow; 18 inches,	10
minimum, dwarf; both flowers and buds excellent for wreaths, etc.; various colors,	10
nanum atrosanguineum, brilliant crimson; new; 1 foot,	10
brachyrrhinchum, dwarf; 6 inches,	10

HELIPTERUM, page 54.

Sanfordi, one of the choicest Everlastings; a foot in height; flowers small, rich, yellow,	15
corymbiflorum, clusters of white, star-like flowers,	15

RHODANTHE, page 54.

Manglesii, fine for house culture, but delicate for out-door; often, however, makes a most beautiful display in the garden,	10
maculata, more hardy and robust than <i>R. Manglesii</i> ; rosy purple,	10
maculata alba, pure white, yellow disc,	15
atrosanguinea, flowers dark purple and violet,	25

WAITZIA, page 55.

aurea, new; fine yellow,	50
grandiflora, new; flowers large, golden yellow,	25

XERANTHEMUM, page 55.

Large Purple-flowered, the largest-flowered, very double and fine,	10
cœruleum, double; light blue,	10
cœruleum compactum, very compact, round-headed plant; dwarf,	10
Double White, very fine,	10
Mixed colors,	10

GYPSOPHILA, page 55.

elegans, hardy annual; white; 6 inches,	10
murialis, hardy annual; rose colored flowers, dwarf,	10
paniculata, perennial; white,	10

STATICE, page 55.

Bonducella, annual; golden yellow flowers; 1 foot,	10
Besseriana rosea, perennial; small rose colored flowers; very pretty,	10
coccinea, perennial; fine,	10
incana hybrida nana, perennial; mixed colors,	10
latifolia, perennial; one of the best,	10
sinuata, beautiful annual; blue flowers; 1 foot,	10
Thouinii, dwarf annual; free flowering, flowers in spikes,	10

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES, page 56.

Agrostis nebulosa, the most elegant of Ornamental Grasses; fine and feathery; delicate,	10
Steveni, beautiful light panicles,	10
Andropogon bombycinus, small heads covered with silky hairs; hardy perennial,	25
Arundo Donax variegatus aureus, perennial; strong stem, with golden yellow striped leaves, 6 feet high,	15
Avena sterilis, (Animated Oat,) 30 inches high,	10
Briza maxima, an elegant Shaking Grass, one of the best of the Ornamental Grasses, perfectly hardy; sow in the open ground any time in the spring; 1 foot,	5
geniculata, small, flowers freely, and is always desirable; 8 inches,	5
minor, small and pretty, sow early; 6 inches,	5
compacta, an erect, compact variety of Quaking Grass,	10
Brizopyrum siculum, dwarf, with shining green leaves, very pretty; 8 inches,	5
Bromus brizæformis, a very fine Grass with elegant hanging ears, well adapted for bouquets, either in summer or winter; flowers second summer, something like <i>Briza maxima</i> ; 1 foot,	5
Chloris radiata, small growth and tassel-like, hardy; may be sown in the garden; 1 foot,	10
Chrysurus cynosuroides, (<i>Lamarkia aurea</i> ,) dwarf; yellowish, feathery spikes,	5
Erianthus Ravennæ, as fine as Pampas Grass, which it resembles, and very much superior for a Northern climate, being quite hardy. Plants 25 cents each; seeds,	10
Coix Lachryma, (Job's Tears,) grows about two feet, broad, corn-like leaves,	10
Gynerium argenteum, (Pampas Grass,) a noble grass, flowers second season, not hardy here,	10
Hordeum jubatum, (Squirrel Tail Grass,) fine,	10
Isolepis gracilis, perennial; very graceful, fine for flower baskets,	20
Lagurus ovatus, dwarf; showy heads; called Hare's Tail Grass; 1 foot, sow early,	5
Panicum sulcatum, perennial; very decorative, with palm shaped foliage,	10
Pennisetum longistylum, a very graceful grass, growing 18 inches,	10
Stipa pennata, (Feather Grass,) magnificent grass, flowering the second season,	15
Trycholæna rosea, a very beautiful rose tinted grass; 2 feet,	10

PERENNIALS.

The PERENNIALS that are found in this Department do not flower until the second year. As will be seen by the names below, it contains some of our oldest and best flowers, like the Canterbury Bell, Hollyhock, &c. These Perennials, many of them, though wonders of beauty when in bloom, flower only for a limited period, and therefore should be planted a little in the background. They will not answer for a bed on the lawn, which should make a show of flowers all through the summer.

ADLUMIA , page 57.		Digitalis, lanata, white and brown; 2 feet,	5
cirrhosa, or Alleghany Vine, and sometimes called Wood Fringe,	10	gloxinæflora, new; beautifully spotted; 4 feet,	5
ADONIS , page 58.		Nevadensis, red, purple spots; 3 feet,	5
vernalis, a handsome perennial border plant,	5	rufoginea gigantea, tall and fine,	5
ALYSSUM , page 58.		Mixed varieties,	5
saxatile compactum, golden yellow flowers, compact, free growing; 18 inches high,	10		
AQUILEGIA , page 58.			
Carnation, or Striped, white, with broad red stripes; double,	10	HEDYSARUM , page 60.	
Skinneri, very beautiful; colors scarlet and yellow,	10	coronarium, fine scarlet,	5
lucida, light blue, large, strong grower,	10	coronarium flore albo, white,	5
lucida fl. pl., very double and perfect,	10		
cœrulea, flowers very large; sky blue and white,	25	HOLLYHOCK , page 61.	
Mixed varieties,	10	Double, very double and fine, from the best named collection in Europe,	10
CAMPANULA , page 58.		Good plants sent out in the spring, of any color desired, each,	50
Carpatica, blue and white mixed,	10		
Medium, (Canterbury Bell,) flowers large, blue; plant 2 feet in height,	10	HONESTY , page 61.	
White,	10	Purple, very hardy, free-flowering perennial,	10
Rose,	10		
Double Rose,	10	IPOMOPSIS , page 61.	
Double Blue,	10	aurantiaca, orange,	5
Double White,	10	Beyrichii, scarlet,	5
Double Lilac,	10	elegans superba, orange scarlet,	5
calycanthema, a new and beautiful variety,	50	rosea, new; fine,	5
Single varieties mixed,	10	cuprea, new,	5
Double varieties mixed,	10	Jaune Canarie, canary yellow,	5
grandiflora, large, star-like, blue and white flowers,	10		
Leutweinii, new; splendid light blue and white flowers, as large as Canterbury Bell; dwarf, 1 foot,	20	LINUM , page 62.	
DIANTHUS , page 59.		perenne, blue,	10
Carnation, German seed from named flowers,	25	perenne album, white,	10
Extra Italian seed, saved from prize flowers only,	50	perenne roseum, beautiful rose colored,	10
Choicest, with white ground,	50	luteum, yellow,	10
Choicest, with yellow ground,	50	Narbonense, splendid,	10
Picotee, German seed, from named flowers only,	25		
Italian seed, saved from prize flowers only,	50	PAPAVER , page 62.	
Pink, best double, mixed colors,	25	bracteatum, scarlet; 3 feet,	10
DELPHINIUM , page 60.		croceum, orange; 1 foot,	10
formosum, brilliant blue, with white eye,	10	orientale, very large, red; 3 feet,	10
formosum cœlestinum, new; celestial blue; flowers large, spikes long,	10	involucratum maximum, fine large flowers,	10
nudicaule, a beautiful bright scarlet variety; native of Californian mountains; new,	10		
Chinense, fine; blue, white and pink, mixed,	5	PENTSTEMON , page 62.	
New varieties mixed,	5	Wrightii, splendid scarlet,	15
DIGITALIS , page 60.		Murrayanus, magnificent vermillion,	25
purpurea, purple flowers; 3 feet,	5	cordifolius, scarlet; fine for conservatory,	25
purpurea alba, white; 3 feet,	5	gentianoides coccinea, splendid scarlet,	25
		grandiflorus, lilac-purple; 3 to 4 feet in height,	10
		barbatus Torreyii, fine; crimson and yellow,	10
		Mixed varieties,	15
		PEAS, PERENNIAL , page 63.	
		Lathyrus latifolius, red,	15
		latifolius albus, white,	25
		latifolius roseus, rose-colored,	15
		grandiflorus splendens, large-flowered; showy	25
		rotundifolius, round leaves; purple,	25
		Mixed varieties,	15
		PRIMULA , page 63.	
		auricula, fine mixed,	25
		auricula, from named flowers,	50
		elatior, (Polyanthus,)	10
		vulgaris, common wild English Primrose,	10



PYRETHRUM, page 63.

hybrida, double varieties mixed,	25
Parthenium flore-pleno, the double Feverfew,	10
parthenisolum aureum, Golden Feather,	10
prized for its yellow foliage,	10

ROCKET, page 64.

Sweet Purple,	5
Sweet White,	5

STOCK, page 64.

Brompton, Violet, dwarf habit; new, beautiful,	25
White,	25
Carmine, the largest-flowering and most beautiful of the winter Brompton Stocks,	35
Best mixed colors,	25
Emperor, hybrid between Brompton and Annual,	25
Tree Giant Cape Winter,	25

SWEET WILLIAM, page 64.

Perfection,	10
Common Double,	10
Dunetti, blood red; velvety texture,	10

VALERIANA, page 65.

coccinea, fine scarlet,	5
rubra, red,	5
alba, white,	5

WALLFLOWER, page 65.

Fine mixed colors; double,	20
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Dictamnus, page 65.

Fraxinella, seedling plants, 30 cents; seeds, . . .	15
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HARDY CLIMBERS.

The following are Perennial Climbers, and all useful for covering Arbors, Porches, etc. They are hardy and hard-wooded. Seeds, 10 cents; plants, 50 cents.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia, Virginia Creeper.
Bignonia radicans, Trumpet-Vine.
Celastrus scandens, climbing Bitter-Sweet.
Clematis flammula, European Sweet, white.
Clematis Vitalba, Virgin's Bower, white.

GREENHOUSE.

FOR SUGGESTIONS ON GREENHOUSE CULTURE, SEE PAGE 66 OF FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Abutilon, finest varieties mixed,	50
Boston Smilax, (<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagooides</i>), the most popular plant now known for decorative purposes; fine climber, furnishing yards of glossy green trimming,	25
Calceolaria hybrida tigrina, spotted; seeds saved from the best collection in Europe,	50
hybrida tigrina nana, six or eight inches in height, and of very compact habit,	50
hybrida grandiflora, very large, superb flowers, James' International Prize, saved from the choicest varieties only,	50
Campanula Vidalis, white; very showy,	25
Carnation, Remontant, or Tree Carnation, choicest Italian seed,	50
Centaurea gymnocarpa, desirable for its delicately cut and graceful white foliage,	25
candidissima, an effective white-leaved bedding plant,	25
Chrysanthemum Indicum, finest double,	25
Pompon, or Dwarf, splendid; seeds from choicest named flowers,	25
Cineraria hybrida, of first quality; most perfect, hybrida, New Dwarf, of compact growth,	25
maritima, white foliaged plant, similar to the Centaureas,	10
Cianthus Dampieri, magnificent green-house shrubby climber, fine foliage and clusters of brilliant scarlet flowers. Finely adapted for outdoor culture in the Southern States, as it delights in great heat and a light, sandy soil. In California it grows most luxuriantly in the dry season. We keep it in the house in the winter, and put it out in the spring,	20
Dampieri, new varieties mixed,	50
Convolvulus mauritanicus, desirable for hanging baskets, bearing many lavender blue flowers,	10
Cuphea platycentra, Cigar, or Fire Cracker plant,	25
Fuchsia, choice mixed,	50
Geranium, common mixed,	25
Choicest fancy varieties, mixed sorts, packet of 5 seeds,	50
Apple-scented,	25
Gloxinia hybrida, best quality, choice flowers, from Benary's choice collection,	50
hybrida erecta, fine variety; upright flowers,	50
Heliotrope, best mixed,	15
Hibiscus immutabilis, rosy flowers; 3 feet,	10
coccinea, scarlet; 3 feet,	15
Humea elegans, a beautiful ornamental biennial, 4 feet high, with graceful dark flowers,	10
Lantana, finest mixed,	15
Mandevilla suaveolens, ornamental climber,	15
Nerium Oleander, common Oleander,	10
Passion Flower, several choice varieties, desirable for green-house culture,	25
Passiflora cœrulea, the most hardy of the Passion Flowers,	15
Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose,) fimbriata rubra, red; extra,	50
fimbriata alba, white; extra,	50
fimbriata striata, new; white, fringed, striped with red,	50
fimbriata erecta superba, new; fine variety, fimbriata erecta superba albo-violascens, pure white on opening, changing to lilac-violet with red border; habit very fine; free bloomer,	75
Above varieties mixed,	50
Fern-leaved, very pretty fern-like foliage,	50
flore-pleno, a large per centage of the flowers perfectly double, and good colors,	1.50
Solanum ciliatum, very fine; red-fruited, fruit hanging on the plant a long time,	10
Tropæolum pentaphyllum,	25

BULBS & PLANTS

TENDER BULBS AND TUBERS.

The Tender or Summer Bulbs, in all places subject to winter frosts, must be planted in the spring. In August or September they are in perfection. Before hard frost the Bulbs must be taken up and stored away in some place secure from frost until spring. We need say nothing more of the great beauty of this class of Bulbs than merely to mention the fact that the *Gladiolus*, the *Dahlia* and the *Tuberose* are its leading members. When Seeds and Bulbs are ordered together, the Seeds will be sent at once, and the Bulbs as soon as possible without danger of injury from frost. The figures show the price of each bulb.

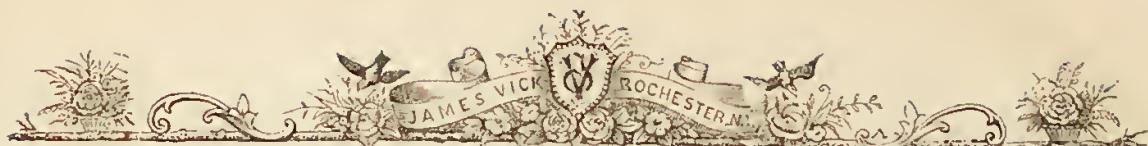
GLADIOLUS.

[See pages 67 and 68 Flower and Vegetable Garden.]	
Addison , rose tinged, with lilac white ground,	\$2.00
Adonis , large cherry, marbled with white,	15
Agatha , large flower; rose, orange-tinged, blazed with amaranth and yellow spotted,	25
Amalthee , pure white, with red blotch, lower petals tinted with lilac,	2.50
Ambroise Verschaffelt , carmine, garnet flamed,	2.50
Andromede , new; very tall spike, rose tinted with carmine, striped with white,	4.00
Anna , cherry, orange tinged, cherry stripe on white ground,	1.00
Aramis , long spike, large flowers, rose, tinged with orange, edged with carmine cherry; lower division white, striped with bright carmine,	1.00
Arethuse , white, rose tinted, carmine striped,	3.00
Argus , fire-red center, lower petals white,	75
Ariane , white ground, tinged with rosy lilac, lower petals white,	3.00
Armida , white slightly tinged with carmine,	3.00
Arsinoe , satin rose, flamed with carmine,	1.00
Asmodee , cherry purple, white stain and stripes,	3.00
Astree , new; white with carmine blotch, beautifully striped; extra,	3.50
Athalia , long spike, large flowers, violet, slightly tinted with rose, blazed with purple,	1.25
Beatrix , white ground, flushed with carmine lilac,	3.00
Belladonna , white, tinted with lilac, lower petals striped with carmine,	3.00
Belle Gabrielle , lilac, rose and carmine,	50
Benvenuto , orange red, with white blotch,	2.50
Bernard de Jussieu , large, violet ground, shaded with cherry, stains purple on white ground,	45
Bertha Rabourdin , white, blotched with carmine,	30
Bijou , light cherry, flamed with scarlet,	20
Bowiensis , vermillion scarlet; very tall spike; in flower a long time,	15
Brenchleyensis , vermillion scarlet; fine old variety	15
Calypso , flesh colored rose, blotched with carmine,	15
Canary , light yellow, rose striped, sometimes pink,	25
Cassini , rose, flamed with carmine,	2.50
Celimene , light orange red, flamed with bright red,	1.50
Celine , rosy white, streaked with rose and purple,	15
Ceres , white, marbled and striped with rose and purple,	35
Charles Dickens , light, tinted with chamois, and blazed and striped with carmine,	35
Chateaubriand , cherry rose, carmine streaked,	25
Citrinus , a very fair yellow,	45
Cleopatra , large flower; soft lilac, violet tinged,	75
Colbert , long spike, cherry red, tinted with orange divisions lined with white,	25

Conde , long spike, large flowers, light orange red, white stain, striped with carmine,	\$0.50
Coralie , white, tinted with rose and yellow, blazed with bright rose, stain yellow; dwarf,	60
Cybelle , new; white flamed with carmine,	3.00
De Candolle , cherry, suffused with red,	60
De Humboldt , magenta, bright crimson border,	2.00
Delicatissima , white, tinged with carmine lilac,	1.50
De Mirbel , rose, tinted with lilac violet, striped with dark crimson,	3.00
Didon , white and lilac; large and fine,	1.00
Don Juan , fiery orange red, whitish veins,	15
Dr. Lindley , large, ground delicate rose, edges of petals brighter rose,	60
Edith Dombrain , long spike, large flowers, white ground, blazed with dark carmine,	3.00
Eldorado , pure yellow, slightly striped with purple,	25
Elvire , white, flamed with carmine,	3.00
Etandard , large flower, white, blazed with lilac,	60
Eugene Scribe , flower large and wide, rose, blazed with carmine red; very fine,	35
Eurydice , white, shaded off to bright carmine,	75
Eva , spike long, flower large, white, violet-tinged,	2.50
Fanny Rouget , bright rose, striped with carmine,	15
Fenelon , rose, violet-tinged, flamed with carmine,	75
Flavia , very deep red, splendid white throat,	25
Ginevra , new; cherry rose flushed with red, each center of petal veined with white,	4.00
Giganteus , new; large flower, rose shading to cherry, carmine blotch, whole flower stained with white,	3.50
Gil Blas , cherry red, variegated with carmine,	25
Goliah , light rosy red, base striped with carmine,	15
Grand Lilas , new; delicate lilac, novel shade,	4.00
Henrietta , large flower, white, tinted with lilac,	50
Hercules , new; very large flower; scarlet, flamed with orange red, violet blotch,	5.00
Homer , light amaranth, blazed with bright purple,	1.50
Horace Vernet , long spike of large flowers, bright purplish red, pure white stain,	3.00
Ida , large flower, white, rose-tinted, blazed with carmine rose,	20
Imperatrice , white, striped and dashed with carmine,	15
Imperatrice Eugenie , (<i>Souchet</i>), large flowers, white, blazed with violet rose inside, and violet lilac outside,	60
James Carter , light orange red, very bright, with a large, pure white throat,	25
James Watt , large flower, light vermillion, pure white throat, striped to tip of petals,	60
John Bull , whitish, sometimes striped with lilac,	20
Juno , white, lilac-striped, purple stains in throat,	75
Jupiter , large flower, light red, blazed with dark crimson,	3.00



La Candeur , large flower, white, slightly striped with violet,	2.00	Picciola , satin rose, carmine-flamed, white blotch,	60
La Favorite , large flower, rose and dark carmine, lower divisions light yellow,	60	Picturata , carmine lilac, flamed with violet, dark carmine blotch,	50
La Fiancee , pure white, with bluish violet stains,	75	Primate , long spike, large flowers, fine rose, lilac-tinted, blazed with bright carmine, carmine stain on white ground; showy,	1.00
La Poussin , light red, white ground; very pretty,	35	Prince Imperial , very large, white, slightly flesh-colored, stained with carmine and violet,	15
Leda , new; bright flesh, striped with lilac carmine,	4.50	Prince of Wales , bright fiery red, white-stained and violet-striped,	75
Le Phare , brilliant fiery red; very showy,	3.00	Princess Marie de Cambridge , large flower, white, with carmine stains,	2.00
Le Tintoret , cherry rose, carmine blotch on yellow ground,	3.00	Princess of Wales , white, blazed with carmine and rose, stained with deep carmine,	25
Le Vesuve , intense fiery red; very rich,	4.00	Psyche , satin rose, bordered with dark crimson, with lighter center,	5.00
Lord Byron , brilliant scarlet, stained and ribboned with pure white,	30	Queen Victoria , very large flower, pure white, stained with carmine; splendid,	25
Lord Granville , light yellow, stained with deep yellow and striped with lilac,	30	Racine , cherry, tinged with violet, white center,	50
Lord Raglan , salmon, spotted with scarlet, vermillion throat,	30	Rebecca , white, shaded with lilac,	20
L'Ornement des Parterres , white ground, blazed with lilac rose and carmine,	30	Redoute , large flowers, fine rose, tinted with violet, blazed with bright carmine, white stain,	75
Louis Van Houtte , velvety carmine, branches freely, and flowers a long time,	15	Reine Blanche , pure white, dark crimson blotch,	1.50
Lulli , bright cherry, lower petals carmine-streaked,	2.50	Richard Cœur-de-Lion , new; large flower; crimson red, flamed with garnet,	3.50
L'Unique Violet , dark lilac, tinted with violet,	4.00	Roi Leopold , rose, crimson-blazed, carnation stripe,	40
Lydia , new; white striped with carmine, yellow ground with carmine blotch,	4.00	Rosa Bonheur , white and lilac, stain dark violet,	2.50
Macaulay , large, bright crimson, violet stained,	3.00	Rosca Perfecta , fine rose, tinged violet, center light, white veins,	1.00
Madame Binder , white, purple and lilac striped,	40	Rossini , long spike, amaranth red, lined with white,	75
Madame Desportes , large, white, inferior divisions striped with white,	2.50	Rubis , carmine, cherry center, light carmine blotch on white,	60
Madame Furtado , rose, with carmine rose, large,	75	Sappho , long spike, large, fine cherry, orange-tinted, lower division white-stained, bright red-striped,	1.50
Madame Leseble , white, purplish rose stains,	45	Shakspeare large and perfect shape, white, blazed and stained with carmine rose,	1.50
Madame Place , rosy pink, white base and stripes,	45	Sirene , delicate rose, flamed with red, red blotch on yellow ground,	2.50
Madame Sosthene des Jardins , white, with carmine stripe; very late,	20	Sir John Franklin , long spike, large flowers, fine satin-like rose, inferior divisions white,	2.50
Madame Vilmorin , rose, with white center, and edged with dark rose, fine,	60	Spectabilis , delicate rose, shaded to cherry, purple blotch on white,	75
Marechal Vaillant , deep pink, white throat and stripes, splendid,	1.25	Sulphureus , sulphur colored,	25
Margarita , white, suffused with dark crimson,	1.50	Sultana , satin rose, flamed with carmine, purplish blotch on white,	2.00
Marie , white, stained with carmine,	35	Surprisc , rose amaranth; dwarf; very late; this and Mad. Sosthene des Jardins do finely only with a long season,	10
Mars , beautiful scarlet,	25	Sylphide , white, flamed with carmine, large purple carmine blotch,	1.50
Mary Stuart , white, rose tinged, carmine flamed,	1.50	Sylvie , new; white edged with cherry rose, throat clear,	3.00
Mathilda de Landevoisin , very large, rosy white, shaded with carmine,	30	Talisman , long spike, large flowers, violet, carmine cherry, ground white, divisions lined with white,	3.00
Mazeppa , rosy orange, large yellow stains, striped with carmine, fine,	20	Themis , new; satin rose flushed with carmine, cream blotch,	4.00
Merville , cherry rose, flamed with carmine, with lighter center,	4.00	Triumphans , cherry, shading off to currant red,	2.50
Meteor , dark red, brilliant, pure white stain,	60	Van Spandonk , long spike, fine flowers, fiery red,	1.50
Meyerbeer , red, blazed with vermillion,	75	Velleda , delicate rose, lilac stains, large flower,	45
Michel Ange , dark crimson and purple, with white,	2.50	Venus , long spike, ground pure white, blazed with light rose,	3.00
Minerve , crimson, carmine feathered, with white,	2.50	Virginalis , pure white, bordered and flamed with carmine,	3.00
Mons. Legouve , fiery red with blotch, white line on each petal	1.50	Variabilis , white, sometimes blotched and flamed with lilac,	3.00
Murillo , rose, white blotch and line on each petal,	4.00	Zelinda , long spike, rose, carmine-blazed, dwarf,	1.00
Nelly , white, carmine rose, dark stain,	25	Zenobia , fine spike, rose, violet-tinted, blazed with dark carmine, center well lighted, white stain edged with carmine, fine,	20
Nestor , yellow, lower part darker, striped with red,	1.25		
Newton , dark red, light ground, lined with white,	60		
Octavia , light rose, blazed with red, white stain,	3.00		
Ondine , white, tinted with lilac, violet blotch,	2.50		
Ophir , dark yellow, mottled with purple,	40		
Osiris , purple, marked with white, dwarf, late,	20		
Ossian , bright rose, violet and carmine tinted, light ground,	1.25		
Pactole , new; yellow tinged with rose at the edges, blotch of darker shade,	3.00		
Phebus , fire red, with large showy white stain,	3.00		
Phedre , long spike, pure white, bordered and blazed with cherry rose,	2.50		
Phidias , fine spike, brilliant purple, violet-tinted, white stain, striped with cherry,	2.50		



MIXED GLADIOLUS.

FULLY ONE-HALF AMERICAN SEEDLINGS.

Very fine Mixed Varieties, of various shades of red, per doz.,	75c.	half doz.,	40
Fine Mixed Varieties of light colors and white, per doz.,	\$1.50	half doz.,	75
Fine Mixed Varieties, assorted colors, per doz.,	75c.	half doz.,	40
Mixed Gladiolus, assorted colors, per 100,	5.00		
Mixed Gladiolus, light and white, per 100,	8.00		
Not less than 50 at 100 rates.			

DAHLIAS, pages 68 and 69.

Tubers can be sent as soon as danger from frost is passed—about first of April. Price, except in the select list of scarce sorts, 30 cents each, and \$3.00 per dozen. To those who wish to make a large collection, or plant extensive beds, we will sell at \$20.00 per hundred, our selection.

GENERAL COLLECTION.

Acme of Perfection, yellow.	
Ada Tiffin, light peach tinged with rose.	
Adonis, French white, tipped with lilac.	
Alexander Cramond, crimson and maroon.	
Amy Creed, yellow and salmon.	
Arthur, deep lilac, full size.	
Autumn Glow, saffron-red.	
Bird of Passage, white, tipped with pink.	
Bishop of Durham, deep buff.	
Blushing Fifteen, rosy lilac, perfect form.	
British Triumph, rich crimson.	
Buck's Lass, buff yellow, tipped with white.	
Butterfly, scarlet and brown stripes, light ground.	
Carnation, clear white flaked with rosy purple.	
Caroline Tetterell, white, slight lilac tip.	
Celestial, bluish lilac.	
Charles Turner, yellow, edged with crimson.	
Chairman, buff.	
Copperhead, copper color; large flower.	
Constance, blush, fine form.	
Cremorne, yellow, tipped with rose, fine; new.	
Crown Prince, dark maroon.	
Duchess of Cambridge, blush tipped with lake.	
Earl of Radnor, plum, large and fine.	
Ebor, chocolate, dark maroon stripes.	
Emily, blush, suffused with rose.	
Emily Williams, light ground, edged with vermillion.	
Emperor, bright claret, tinted purple.	
Fancy Boy, light scarlet.	
Fancy Queen, dark cherry, white tip.	
Fanny Purchase, bright yellow.	
Firefly, deep scarlet.	
Flamingo, vermillion scarlet.	
Flora Wyatt, orange, flaked with red.	
Flossie Williams, violet flaked, great depth and substance.	
Flossy Gill, light, heavily edged with violet purple.	
Formosa, pale pink.	
Glory of Summer, rich, glowing salmon scarlet.	
Golden Eagle, yellow, heavy red tip.	
Grand Sultan, buff, striped with red.	
Hero of York, crimson, striped with maroon.	
High Sheriff, very dark.	
Incomparable, yellow, heavy claret tip, fine and large.	
James Cocker, purple, fine color and form.	
James Wilder, rich velvet maroon.	
Jenny Deans, orange, striped with purple.	
J. Neville Keynes, large, shaded yellow.	
John Harrison, very dark maroon.	

John Powell, buff, tinted rose.	
John Standish, bright red.	
King of Primroses, primrose yellow.	
Lady Bird, rose ground, shaded.	
Lady Derby, blush, purple tip.	
Lady Dunmore, yellow, crimson and white.	
Lady Jane Ellis, cream, tipped with purplish rose.	
Lady Paxton, red, tipped with white.	
Lady Popham, white, tipped with lavender.	
Livonia, fine shaded lilac; free, and good flower.	
Lord Napier, bright purple; a fine dark variety.	
Lord Salisbury, lake.	
Lothair, yellow, deeply edged with carmine.	
Lottie Atkins, white and lilac; small.	
Madame Zahler, yellow, tipped with rose.	
Maid of Essex, pale, tipped purple rose.	
Marchioness of Lorne, yellow, edged purple.	
Marquis of Lorne, light, striped purple.	
Mirefield Beauty, fine red.	
Miss Bateman, yellow, delicately suffused with red.	
Monarch, large, dark, sometimes tipped.	
Mr. Dix, crimson scarlet.	
Mr. Sinclair, rose, tipped with purple.	
Mrs. Bennett, fine shaded lilac.	
Mrs. Brunton, white, laced deep purple.	
Mrs. Bunn, creamy white, striped with purple.	
Mrs. Dorling, light ground, purple tip; constant.	
Mrs. Fordham, French white, tipped with purple.	
Mrs. Waite, French white.	
Nelly, white, tipped with purple; new and distinct.	
Nemesis, white, shaded blush.	
Nettie Buckell, light blush, tinted pink; fine.	
One in the Ring, yellow, edged purple.	
Othello, dark purple.	
Paradise Williams, bright claret, always ready, good for cutting.	
Pauline, buff, distinct white tip.	
Poins de Belge, a standard white variety.	
Prince Arthur, clear yellow.	
Princess, white, large, free bloomer.	
Princess of Wales, blush, slightly lilac edged.	
Provost, salmon and buff, fine flower.	
Purity, white, medium size; constant.	
Queen of Beauties, straw, purple tip.	
Queen of Sports, white and lilac, purple striped.	
Queen of York, blush, edged violet purple.	
Redan, deep buff, good form.	
Rev. J. B. M. Camm, yellow, flaked with red.	
Richard Dean, yellow, flaked crimson.	
Rose Unique, soft rosy purple.	
Rosy Queen, rosy purple.	
Royalty, golden yellow, dark tips at center.	
Sarah Read, straw, edged rosy purple.	
Snowdrift, clear white, full flower.	
Startler, dark with white tip.	
Summertide, chocolate, white tipped and striped.	
Thomas Goodwin, very dark, large.	
Thomas White, fine dark crimson maroon.	
Vice President, orange buff, free.	
William Newman, pure purple.	
Wm. Keynes, fine, orange.	
Wm. Lucas, yellow, lightly edged with puce.	
Woman in White, large, white.	
Wonderful, lilac, purple flakes.	
Yellow Boy, deep yellow.	

POMPON OR BOUQUET.

Ardens, brilliant scarlet.	
Bird of Roses, rose, tipped with carmine.	
Burning Coal, yellow, with intense scarlet tip.	
Cochineal Rose, cochineal red.	



Conflagration, orange, tinted scarlet.
 Crusader, pale yellow, slightly tipped.
 Dr. Schwebes, crimson scarlet.
 Emotion, crimson, tipped with white.
 Herman, pale yellow with white tips.
 Infancy, pure white.
 Little Bird of Kositz, blush, tipped with carmine.
 Little Bob, fine, deep scarlet.
 Little Fireball, bright scarlet.
 Little Goldlight, gold, tipped with scarlet.
 Little Julius, carmine red.
 Little Lina, blush, tipped with violet purple.
 Little Madonna, crimson, tipped with white.
 Little Minnie, red, tipped white.
 Little Model, rosy crimson.
 Little Philip, creamy buff, edged with lilac.
 Little Virginie, bright rosy purple.
 Lurline, primrose yellow.
 Patti, rosy ground, tipped with carmine.
 Sappho, rich shaded maroon crimson.
 Seraph, buff, tipped with orange red.
 White Aster, pure white.

DWARFS OR BEDDERS.

Alba Floribunda, white, free bloomer.
 Dawn, creamy ground, tipped with rose.
 Dwarf Queen, purple, tipped with white.
 Gem of the Dwarfs, red, tipped with white.
 Golden Bedder, fine yellow.
 Goldfinder, golden yellow.
 Leah, fine shade of orange, tinted with rose.
 Mt. Blane, clear white.
 Orange Boven: orange.
 Pearl, pearly white.
 Puritanii, primrose yellow.
 Queen Victoria, canary yellow.
 Rising Sun, large, scarlet.
 Royal Purple, fine purple.
 Sambo, dark maroon.

NEW VARIETIES.

This section embraces new and scarce varieties.
 Price, 60 cents each; \$6.00 per dozen.
 Duke of Cambridge, shaded orange.
 Duke of Edinburg, deep yellow.
 Florence Pontin, white ground, crimson tip.
 Gil Blas, crimson and purple on buff.
 Harlequin, white striped with purple.
 Herbert Purchase, rosy ground, mottled crimson stripe.
 Herbert Turner, French white, tinged with lilac.
 Her Majesty, white, deeply edged purple.
 James Service, dark crimson.
 Jennie, white, delicately edged rose.
 John Sealey, lilac, striped purple.
 Julia Davis, clear yellow.
 Letty Coles, rose, striped red.
 Lord Hawke, yellowish buff, tinged with red.

Maggie Smith, fine blush, perfect form.
 Miss Dennis, white, tipped with lilac.
 Mrs. Lewington, rosy purple.
 Mrs. Saunders, yellow, with white; extra fine.
 Mrs. Stancomb, canary yellow, tipped fawn.
 Negro Boy, dark shaded maroon.
 Orient, light, distinctly striped and marked with purple.
 Ovid, dark purple.
 Parrot, yellow, striped with scarlet.
 Queen's Messenger, fine purple.
 Rival, most beautiful new purple.
 Spot, light ground, spotted and striped.
 The Pet, dark ground, tipped with white.
 Willie Eckford, shaded crimson, [bedder.]

CANNA, page 70.

Good roots, \$2.50 per dozen, each, 25

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM, page 70.

One of the most showy foliage plants; roots, . . . 50

OXALIS, page 70.

lasiandra. Per 100, 2.50; per dozen, 25

TUBEROSE, page 71.

Large flowering tubers, \$1.50 per dozen; each, . . 15

New Dwarf Tuberose, "Pearl," per dozen, \$2.50; each, 25

MADEIRA VINE, page 71.

A beautiful climber for the house or garden: 75c. per dozen; each, 10

TIGRIDIA, page 72.

conchiflora, yellow and orange, with dark spots; \$1.50 per dozen; each, 15

pavonia, red crimson spots; \$1.50 per dozen; each, 15

AMARYLLIS, page 72.

Valotta purpurea, Brilliant scarlet flowers; bulbs, each, 75

ERYTHRINA, page 72.

Crista-galli, Dark carmine coral-like flowers; the roots can be kept like Dahlias; each, 50

TRITOMA, page 73.

uvaria, or Red-Hot Poker, fine roots, per dozen, \$3.00; each, 30

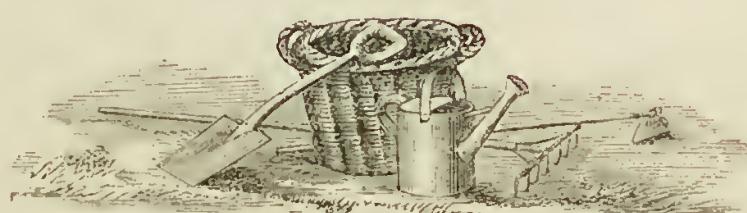
CALLA, page 73.

Calla, or Egyptian Lily. Our Calla roots are unusually large and fine, as we have them grown for us in California, where the Calla is perfectly at home and grows magnificently, 50

BEGONIA.

Tuberous-rooted varieties, dry roots, 75

These bulbs produce fine plants either for pots in summer or for bedding out, flowering profusely till frost comes, and doing well either in the shade or sun.





HARDY PLANTS, BULBS, &c.

ANEMONE, page 74.

Japonica alba, flowers white; blossoms in fall,	25
Coronaria, dry roots, double mixed, per dozen,	25
Dry roots, single mixed, per dozen,	25

DAY LILY, page 74.

White,	30
Blue,	20

LILIES.

(See pages 75, 76, 77, 78 and 79.)

auratum, the magnificent Japan Lily,	\$0.50	\$5.00
atrosanguineum, red, orange-marbled,	25	2.50
candidum, common white,	25	2.50
excelsum, delicate, cream or buff,	1.00	
speciosum album, (Præcox,) new, white,	2.00	
Chalcedonicum, scarlet,	1.00	
Japonicum longiflorum, white, trumpet-shaped; 5 inches long,	25	2.50
Takesima, large, trumpet-shaped,	75	
Eximium, large, white, trumpet-shaped,	75	
lancifolium rubrum, white and red,	25	2.50
lancifolium roseum, white and rose,	25	2.50
lancifolium, extra large bulbs of the above,	50	5.00
lancifolium album, white,	50	5.00
lancifolium punctatum,	75	
tigrinum, Tiger Lily,	20	2.00
Thunbergianum citrinum, citron yellow, with dark spots; dwarf,	35	3.50
Thunbergianum grandiflorum, large cluster of dark red flowers; 2 feet,	25	2.50
Washingtonianum, white, changing to pink,	1.00	
Bloomerianum, or Humboldtii, yellow, spotted,	75	
Pardalinum, yellow and red, spotted,	75	
Parvum, rich, dark yellow, red spots,	1.00	
croceum, orange,	20	2.00
Canadense, our native Lily,	25	2.50

PÆONIES.

(See page 80.)

Fragrans, one of the best pink varieties, fragrant,	25
Double White,	50
Active, rose, very large flower and very compact,	35
Alice, outside petals white, center yellow,	35
Amabilis lilacina, outside petals blush, center cream and white,	35
Amabilis lilaceus, outside petals blush, inner petals buff, center blush,	35
Anemoneflora alba, outside petals pale rose, center cream and rose,	35
Anemoneflora striata, outer petals rosy violet, inside rose and salmon,	35
Beaute Francaise, outside rose, center salmon,	35
Buchananæ, outside petals blush, center white with crimson markings,	35
Buyckii, rose, shaded with salmon,	35
Centripetalæ, outside petals pink, second row fringed, center full,	35
Comte de Paris, fine, bright rose,	35
Caroline Mather, purplish crimson,	35
Congress, blush and white with purple markings in the center,	35
Doyen d' Enghem, crimson, large and fine,	35
Duchesse d' Orleans, violet rose, salmon center,	35
Dugnesline, rose, very fine,	35
Elegantissima, outside petals blush, inside salmon,	35
Faust, blush center, tinged with salmon,	35
Festiva, white, a few carmine spots in the center,	35

Frances Ortegat, dark crimson; large and full,

35

Fulgida, crimson; large flower,

35

General Bertrand, outside petals blush, center yellow,

35

Genesee, outside petals blush, center yellow,

35

Hericartiana, outside petals rose, inside salmon,

35

Isabella, outside petals blush, center straw color,

35

Lady Washington, outside petals blush, center yellow,

35

Lamartine, dark crimson,

35

Latipetala, outside petals flesh, center yellowish,

35

Lilacina plena, pale rose, center salmon,

35

Limbata, rose; large and fine,

35

Lutea plenissima, blush,

35

Lutesiana, outside petals blush, center white,

35

Mad. Morren, outside petals rosy pink, center salmon and rose,

35

Nivalet, rose,

35

Perfection, outside petals rose, inside salmon, marked with purple,

35

Pius the 9th, blush and white, purple markings in the center,

35

Pomponia, outside petals large, purplish pink, center salmon,

35

Pottsii, dark purplish crimson, distinct and fine,

35

Pulcherrima, rose and salmon,

35

Purple Crown, very dark, velvety purple,

35

Queen Isabella, blush, changing to white, inside petals striped with purple,

35

Reevesii, delicate rose, center petals fringed,

35

Rosea grandiflora, deep rose; early,

35

Rosencrants, blush, changing to white, center fringed,

35

Striata speciosa, pale rose, center whitish, large and sweet,

35

Unicolor grandiflora, outside petals rose, center salmon tinted with rose,

35

Victoria tricolor, outer petals rose, center yellowish white,

35

Virance, purplish rose,

35

ASTILBE JAPONICA.

Spirea Japonica, white feathery flowers; hardy, also very fine for forcing in the winter,

30

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEEES, p. 59.

Strong plants, assorted colors; per dozen, \$5.00; each,

50

DAISY, page 29.

Double, Red and white; per dozen, \$2.00; each,

20

DICENTRA, page 81.

spectabilis, (Bleeding Heart,) one of the most popular plants for the garden, and equally as desirable for the house in winter,

25

ENGLISH GARDEN PINKS, page 59.

White, with colored margin and center; fragrant; quite hardy, and nothing better for a button-hole flower; per dozen, \$3.50; each,

35

ERIANTHUS RAVENNÆ, page 56.

Ornamental Grass, resembling Pampas Grass; per dozen, \$3.00; each,

30

GYPSOPHILA, page 55.

paniculata, one of the very best of the Gypsophilas, desirable for bouquet making both in the summer and winter, as it dries elegantly,

30



HOLLYHOCK , page 61.	
Double, assorted colors; per dozen, \$2.50,	25
IVY PLANTS , page 81.	
Not hardy far North; unsurpassed for in-door decorations, etc.; plants, according to size, each, 25 cents, 50 cents, and	1.00
LILY OF THE VALLEY , page 82.	
Very sweet and graceful; delicately hung; pips per dozen,	60
Pips sent at any time for winter flowering.	
PAMPAS GRASS .	
A beautiful, strong Grass, with large, elegant spikes, but not sufficiently hardy in the Northern States for out-door culture,	50
PENTSTEMON , page 62.	
barbatus, scarlet,	30
PERENNIAL PEA , page 63.	
Pink, strong roots,	30
PERENNIAL PHLOX , page 81.	
Flowers abundantly in the summer, and never suffers in the winter; strong roots, per dozen, \$2.50; each,	25
VIOLETS , (Sweet-scented Double,) page 80.	
English Dark Blue, per doz. \$3.00,	30
Neapolitan, light blue; per doz. \$3.00,	30
Maria Louise, light blue, but darker than the Neapolitan. This has proved very fine indeed, blooming profusely early in the spring, and also late in the fall. Easy to force in winter, and in every way very desirable; per doz. \$3.00,	30
YUCCA .	
filamentosa, very fine hardy plant, with striking foliage and elegant trusses of flowers; described in No. 1 FLORAL GUIDE for 1876. Strong 1 year old roots, 50 cents; strong 2 year old roots,	75
Seeds of Yucca, per packet,	20
DICTAMNUS , page 65.	
Fraxinella, white and pink; plants \$3.00 per dozen; each	30
Seeds, per packet,	15
 HARDY CLIMBERS.	
AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia, or Virginia Creeper, sometimes called American Ivy and Woodbine; a native plant, very rapid grower, leaves turning to a beautiful crimson in autumn; the best Climber for verandas, porches, or walls, Veitchii, from Japan; foliage smaller than the first named. This is considered by all who have seen it in perfection the finest hardy wall plant known, clinging to the smoothest surfaces perfectly,	50
AKEBIA quinata, a singular Japanese Climber, with small, pretty foliage, and small chocolate brown flowers; a rapid grower, very desirable; 20 feet,	50
BIGNONIA radicans, or Trumpet Creeper, a rapid, strong grower, with clean, glossy foliage, bright, scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers, three inches long; blooms in August,	50
CELASTRUS scandens, or Climbing Bittersweet, another of our beautiful native plants, well worthy of cultivation; leaves pea green; flowers small, followed by clusters of orange capsule berries,	50
CLEMATIS flammula, European Sweet, flowers white, small and very sweet scented,	50
Virginiana, common Virgin Bower, another native plant, with clusters of small, white flowers, succeeded in autumn by fruit with conspicuous feathery tails,	50
Jackmanii, an English hybrid; flowers large, intense violet purple, and from 4 to 6 inches in diameter,	1.00
Lanuginosa candida, flowers larger than the above; white, tinted with lavender. The two grown together form a pleasing contrast,	1.00
LONICERA , Honeysuckles,) Halleana, an evergreen variety from Japan; flowers pure white, changing to yellow; very fragrant, and covered with flowers from June to November; a strong grower,	50
Japan Golden-veined, foliage small, beautifully netted with yellow, flowers white, sweet, 25 feet,	50
Monthly Fragrant, or Dutch, flowers red and pale yellow, blooming through the whole summer; very desirable,	50
Scarlet Trumpet, monthly, evergreen, or nearly so, flowers 2 inches long; scarlet outside and yellow inside,	50
WISTARIA Sinensis, Chinese Wistaria, a rapid, strong grower, when well established grows 20 feet in a season, with long racemes of light purple flowers; a large plant in bloom is a most gorgeous sight,	50
 OMISSIONS.	
DISH CLOTH GOURD.	
The curious Gourd is described in No. 1, FLORAL GUIDE for 1876, p. 21,	15
MOLUCCA BALM , or	
Shell Flower, a very curious old Annual, described in FLORAL GUIDE for 1876, No. 1, p. 17,	15



VEGETABLES.

THE VEGETABLE DEPARTMENT embraces almost every article of value known. We have excluded everything our experience has proved unworthy of culture, as also some untried and not very promising kinds. As fast as new Vegetables establish their good character we shall add them to our list, but we do not propose to admit any bad or untried characters into our goodly company.

ASPARAGUS, pages 96 and 97.

Conover's Colossal, large, and of rapid growth; per lb. \$1.00; per oz. 10 cents,	5
Giant Ulm, a popular German variety, large and superior; per lb. \$1.00; per oz. 10 cents,	5
Roots—1 year, by mail, per 100, prepaid, \$1.50	
2 years, by mail, per 100, prepaid, 3.50	
2 years, by express, per 100, not paid, 1.50	

BEANS, pages 97 and 98.

DWARF OR SNAP BEANS.

Early Rachel, the earliest, and very hardy; desirable as a String Bean; per pint 25 cents,	10
Long Yellow Six-Weeks, one of the earliest; an excellent and productive String Bean; per pint 25 cents,	10
Early Mohawk, a hardy, productive and excellent String Bean; per pint, 25 cents,	10
Wax or Butter, a popular variety wherever known; the pods a waxy yellow, solid, very tender and almost transparent, stringless, seeds black when ripe; per pint 35 cents,	15
Early Valentine, early and tender for String Beans; per pint 25 cents,	10
Early China, early, tender for String Beans, good for shelling; per pint 25 cents,	10
Refugee, hardy, abundant bearer, flesh thick and tender, one of the very best for pickling, on account of its thick flesh; not very early, will produce pods fit for eating in about eight weeks from planting; per pint 25 cents,	10
White Kidney or Royal Dwarf, one of the very best for shelling, either green or dry; per pint 25 cents,	10
White Marrowfat, clear white, almost round, fair as a String Bean, and first class for use shelled, either green or dry; per pint 25 cents,	10
Broad Windsor, the celebrated <i>Broad Bean</i> of England, growing on a strong, erect stalk, about two feet in height. Beans eaten shelled. About twice as large as the Lima and not half as good. Not very well adapted to our climate; pint 25 cts.	10

RUNNING BEANS.

Large Lima, the most buttery and delicious Bean grown. Plant in a warm, sandy soil, if possible, not too early; per pint 40 cents,	15
London Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry, a round, speckled Bean, tender for Snap Beans, and excellent for shelling; pint 35 cents,	15
Giant Wax, thick, fleshy, creamy yellow, waxy looking pods, very tender and excellent as a Snap Bean; productive, keeping in bearing a very long time; seeds red, rather tender; per pint 50 cents,	20
Scarlet Runner. This is the favorite Snap Bean of Europe, and nothing else will sell as soon as this appears in market. It is planted in rows and allowed to run on the ground; per pint 35 cents,	15

BORECOLE, or KALE, page 98.

Dwarf German Greens, or Sprouts, bluish green, resembling Ruta Baga tops, and of fine flavor. The plan is to sow in rows, about a foot apart, in September, and gather in early spring, like Spinach; per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15 cents,	5
Green Curled, or Scotch Kale, dwarf in habit, very spreading, nicely curled, and bright green. Very hardy, and may be cut from the open ground all the early part of winter. Frost improves it; per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15 cents,	5
Purple Kale, like the Scotch Kale, except in color, and will endure more frost; oz. 25 cents,	5
Cottagers' Kale, the favorite English variety, dwarf in habit, and most beautifully curled. Hardy. Treatment as for Cabbage, except that it should remain in the ground until needed for use; per oz. 25 cents,	5

BRUSSELS SPROUTS, page 98.

Per lb. \$2.25; per ounce 20 cents,	5
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BEETS, page 99.

Egyptian Blood Turnip, the earliest variety grown, and valuable on this account; not very productive; per lb. \$2.50; per oz. 25 cts.,	15
Extra Early Bassano, an early, good Beet, tender and juicy; flesh white and rose; grows to a good size; when sown late, it keeps well in the winter, and by some is preferred over all others for a winter Beet; per lb. \$1.00; oz. 15 cents,	10
Early Blood Turnip, turnip-shaped, smooth, tender and good; about ten days after Bassano: per lb. \$1.00; per oz. 15 cents,	10
Dewing's Turnip, a good red, but not dark, Turnip Beet, about a week earlier than Blood Turnip; smooth skin and small top, and growing much above ground; flesh tender and delicate, but not very solid; good for summer use; per lb. \$1.00; per oz. 15 cents,	10
Early Yellow Turnip, a variety of the Blood Turnip Beet, differing mainly in color; the roots are bright yellow, as are also the leaf-stems and nerves; a good early Beet: per lb. \$1.00; per oz. 15 cents,	10
Henderson's Pine Apple, compact, short-top variety; roots medium sized and of a deep crimson; much liked here by gardeners and amateurs; per lb. \$2.50; per oz. 25 cents,	15
Long Blood Red, a popular winter sort; long, smooth, blood red; sweet and tender; per lb. \$1.00; per oz. 15 cents,	10
Imperial Sugar, the sweetest and best Sugar Beet; per lb. 75 cents; per oz. 10 cents,	5
Carter's St. Osyth, new and excellent: per lb. \$2.50; per oz. 25 cents,	15
Beck's Improved Sea Kale, a variety of Beet with beautiful and tender leaves, becoming very popular in Europe for cooking as "greens"; per oz. 15 cents,	10



Beets, Swiss Chard, Large Ribbed Scarlet	
Brazilian, per lb. \$1.00; per oz. 15 cents, . . .	10
Large Ribbed Yellow Brazilian, per lb.	
\$1.00; per oz. 15 cents,	10
Large Ribbed Silver, per lb. \$1.00; oz. 15 cts.	10
Mangel Wurtzel, Long Red, for cattle; per	
lb. 75 cents; per oz.	10
Carter's Mammoth Long Red, of very large	
size and good quality; per lb. 85 cents; per oz.	10
Long Yellow, for cattle; per lb. 75 cents; oz. .	10
Olive-Shaped Red, large, for cattle; per lb. 75	
cents; per oz.	10
Carter's Improved Orange Globe, the very	
best round Mangel; per lb. 85 cents; per oz. .	10

BROCOLI, page 102.

Purple Cape, one of the hardiest and most popular varieties, and the most certain to form a good head; the earliest of the purple varieties; per oz. 70 cents,	10
Southampton, fine, hardy, large, yellow variety—one of the old popular sorts, like Portsmouth, Sulphur, etc.; per oz. 30 cents,	5

CABBAGES, pages 100 and 101.

Early Dwarf York, small, very early; per lb.	
\$2.00; per oz. 20 cents,	5
Large York, larger than above, round head; good summer and fall sort; lb. \$2.00; oz. 20 cts.	5
Wheeler's Imperial. This is one of the best early varieties we have ever tried. Every plant	
heads if it has but half a chance; per lb. \$2.50; per oz. 25 cents,	10
Little Pixie, very early, small, and of delicate flavor; per lb. \$2.50; per oz. 25 cents,	10
Early Wakefield, (American seed,) the great favorite with market gardeners for the New York Market; the earliest and sure to head. The seed is true and the best; per lb. \$7.00; per oz. 60 cents; per half oz. 40 cents,	15
Early Wyman, a comparatively new variety, almost as early as Wakefield, larger, but not as solid; very popular around Boston, for market; but with us it has seemed very variable in character; per oz. \$1.00; per half oz. 60 cents,	25
Fearnaught, a new, early, English Cabbage, claimed to be the earliest known; per lb. \$3.00; per oz. 30 cents,	10
Large French Oxheart, a fine, heart-shaped Cabbage, coming in use after Early York and other earlier sorts; very tender and fine flavored, and heads freely; lb. \$3.00; oz. 30 cents,	10
Enfield Market, large, compact head, early and superior; per lb. \$2.50; per oz. 25 cents,	10
Sugar-loaf, a very good early variety, with a conical or sugar-loaf shaped head, a great favorite with many; per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20 cents,	5
Winningstadt, a fine tender variety, sugar-loaf in form; one of the best summer sorts; if sown late, good for fall or even winter; per lb. \$3.00; per oz. 30 cents,	10
Early Schweinfurth, an early Cabbage, for summer and autumn use, and of large size, but not solid; per oz. \$1.20; per half oz. 75 cents,	30
Filderkraut. This is comparatively new, but has become the general favorite in Germany, and is excellent in America. I import the seed directly from Stuttgart; lb. \$4.00; oz. 40 cents,	10
Stone Mason Marblehead, a large, solid, tender and excellent free heading winter Cabbage; per lb. \$5.00; per oz. 40 cents,	10

Cabbages, Marblehead Mammoth, very large winter Cabbage; heads freely, and with good soil will grow to an enormous size; per lb. \$6.00; per oz. 50 cents; per half oz. 30 cents,	15
Robinson's Champion. This is one of the largest Cabbages grown, very much resembling Marblehead Mammoth, and of good quality for so large a growth. It sometimes weighs 60 lbs.; per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20 cents,	5
Large Late Drumhead, a very superior drum-head variety, grown from choice heads; per lb. \$5.00; per oz. 40 cents,	10
Premium Flat Dutch, heads well and keeps over finely; per lb. \$5.00; per oz. 40 cents,	10
Large Flat Dutch, good for fall or winter crop, resembling the Drumhead; lb. \$2.00; oz. 20 cts.	5
Flat Brunswick Drumhead, fine, late; per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40 cents,	10
Fottler's Improved Brunswick, per lb. \$5.00; per oz. 40 cents,	10
Drumhead Savoy, one of the very best winter Cabbages; per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20 cents,	5
Dwarf Green Curled Savoy, heads small and rather loose, very hardy and excellent; per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20 cents,	5
Early Dwarf Ulm Savoy, heads round and very solid and of fine quality; forms its head very early; per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20 cents,	5
Chappell's Red Pickling, of brighter color and more true to the kind than any other variety of red or pickling Cabbage; lb. \$3.75; oz. 35 cts.,	10
Large Late Blood Red, pure; for pickling; per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40 cents,	10
Early Blood Red, early variety; will make fine winter Cabbage if sown quite late in the open ground; per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40 cents,	10

COLLARDS, page 101.

Creole, the popular Creole Collard, so well known and prized at the South, and so nicely adapted to the Southern climate. We have taken pains to secure this at the special request of our customers in the Southern States; per lb. \$3.00; per oz. 30 cents,	10
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CAULIFLOWER, pages 101 and 102.

Early Paris, early and fine; short stalk, white; per oz. \$1.50; half oz. 90 cents,	20
Erfurt Large Early White, a large and excellent early Cauliflower; oz. \$2.50; half oz. \$1.50,	30
Erfurt Earliest Dwarf, the earliest variety grown; low, with pure white curd; the best and surest to head; per oz. \$2.00; per half oz. \$1.20,	25
New Imperial, a new French variety, represented as large and very early, and in every way superior; per oz. \$2.00; per half oz. \$1.20,	25
Lenormand's, one of the largest and hardest of the Cauliflowers; very fine; per oz. \$2.50; per half oz. \$1.50,	30
Lenormand's Short-Stemmed, new; extra fine; per oz. \$2.00; per half oz. \$1.20,	25
Veitch's Autumn Giant, a new, large and very superior variety; per oz. \$2.50; half oz. \$1.50,	30
Large Asiatic, a fine, large, late variety, one of the best large sorts; per oz. \$1.00; per half oz. 60 cents,	15
Stadholder, a large German variety; very large head and fine flavor; oz. \$1.00; half oz. 60 cts.,	15
Walcheren, a very hardy variety, and by many considered the best; per oz. \$1.00; per half oz. 60 cents,	15



Cauliflower, Carter's Dwarf Mammoth, early, dwarf, compact and hardy; per oz. \$1.75; half oz. \$1.00,	25
CRESS , page 102.	
Fine Curled, superior; will bear cutting several times; per oz. 10 cents,	5
Plain-Leaved, tender and delicate, fine for salad; per oz. 10 cents,	5
Broad-Leaved Garden, sometimes used for soups; per oz. 10 cents,	5
Australian, leaves delicate green, flavor mild and fine; per oz. 10 cents,	5
Perennial American, resembles the Water Cress; may be cut through the season; oz. 20 cts.	10
Water, does pretty well in moist situations, but better on the edges of streams in shallow water; per oz. 60 cents; per half oz. 40 cents,	15
CORN SALAD , page 102.	
Per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15 cents,	5
CARROTS , page 103.	
Early Very Short Scarlet, the most desirable for forcing, and much prized in Europe for soups; per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15 cents,	5
Early French Short Horn, small; best for table; preferred by some for all purposes, even for stock; per lb. \$1.25; per oz. 15 cents,	5
Half Long Scarlet Stump Rooted, larger than Short Horn, and a desirable table variety; per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15 cents,	5
Half Long Scarlet Pointed Rooted, a very desirable Carrot either for table or feeding, sweet and productive; lb. \$1.25; oz. 15 cents,	5
Long Orange, per lb. \$1.25; per oz. 15 cents,	5
Altringham, selected, red; lb. \$1.25; oz. 15 cts.,	5
Large Orange Belgian Green-Top, rich, fine for feeding; per lb. \$1.25; per oz. 15 cents,	5
Long White Belgian Green-Top, fine for cattle; per lb. 75 cents; per oz. 10 cents,	5
CHICORY , page 103.	
Large-Rooted Long Magdeburg, per lb. \$1.25; per oz.	10
CELERY , page 104.	
Turner's Incomparable Dwarf White, one of the very best varieties, growing stout, crisp and of exceedingly fine nutty flavor; per oz. 25 cts.,	5
Lion's Paw, fine, large, white; per oz. 25 cents,	5
Goodwin's White, fine, solid; per oz. 25 cents,	5
Sandringham Dwarf White, a new variety, gaining much popularity in Europe; produced by the gardener to the Prince of Wales; solid, crisp, and of fine flavor; per oz. 30 cents,	10
Boston Market, of low growth, somewhat branching, white, crisp, and a favorite of the market gardeners in the vicinity of Boston; per oz. 35 cents,	10
Sealey's Leviathan, white, very large and solid, unsurpassed in flavor; per oz. 25 cents,	5
Laing's Mammoth Red, fine flavor, large; excellent keeper; per oz. 25 cents,	5
Carter's Incomparable Dwarf Dark Crimson, like Turner's Incomparable Dwarf in everything but color, being crimson; oz. 30 cts.,	10
Turnip-Rooted, (Celeriac,) forming Turnip-shaped bulbs, of Celery flavor; per oz. 25 cts.,	5
Seeds for Flavoring. This is seed too old for vegetation, but excellent for flavoring pickles, etc.; per lb. \$1.00; per oz.	10

CORN, page 105.

Early Minnesota, by far the best very early Sweet Corn we have ever tried. Plant rather dwarf, ears fine for so early a variety, and of good quality; per pint 25 cents,	10
Campbell's Extra Early Sixty Days, an early, good Corn, sweet, with very small cob, nearly as early as the Minnesota: per pint 25 cents,	10
Russell's Prolific, a very superior early variety. It is the earliest first-class Sweet Corn. Ears eight to ten inches in length; per pint 25 cents,	10
Moore's Early Concord, a very good Corn, very much prized in the neighborhood of Boston; ears large; ripens after Russell's, and in earliness about with Early Eight Rowed, or Crosby's; per pint 25 cents,	10
Crosby's Early, nearly as early as Russell's Prolific, ears about as long, or a little longer, very thick, having from twelve to sixteen rows. A very desirable Corn for the private garden and for market, like the old Asylum, but earlier; per pint 25 cents,	10
Early Eight-Rowed Sugar, following the preceding in time of maturity; excellent; ears about nine inches long and very fine; per pint 25 cents,	10
Stowell's Evergreen, late; very select and pure; per pint 25 cents,	10
Parching, best white; per pint 25 cents,	10

CUCUMBERS, pages 105 and 106.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Early Russian, very early, hardy and productive; small, growing in pairs; per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20 cents,	10
Early Netted Russian, new, and very promising	25
Early Green Cluster, next in earliness to the Russian; small, prickly, in clusters, productive; per lb. \$1.25; per oz. 15 cents,	5
Early Frame, a good variety for pickling and table, of medium size; per lb. \$1.25; per oz. 15 cents,	5
Early White Spine, an excellent variety for table; very pretty and a great bearer; a favorite with market growers, and called "New York Market;" per lb. \$1.25; per oz. 15 cents,	5
Improved Long Green, a very fine long fruit of excellent quality; per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15 cents,	5

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Long Green Southgate, one of the finest old English varieties, pretty hardy,	15
Chinese Long Green, long, productive and hardy,	15
Stockwood, fine, hardy, standard sort; every way superior,	15
Wood's Long Ridge, a fine, hardy variety,	15
Bedfordshire Surprise, hardy and excellent,	15
Giant of Arnstadt, one of the finest, good bearer,	25
Rollisson's Telegraph, one of the best,	25
General Grant, new and excellent,	25
Carter's Champion, a fine winter variety,	25
Lord Kenyon's Favorite, a very fine, large, black-spined English variety,	25
Cuthill's Highland Mary, very superior and productive; hardy; fine for forcing,	25
Sion House Improved, fine; constant; good bearer; one of the best English sorts,	25
Mills' Jewess,	25
Sir Colin Campbell, fine, large, black-spined,	25
Swan Neck, a new variety; very promising,	25



EGG PLANT, page 106.

Early Long Purple, eight or nine inches long, productive; per oz. 45 cents,
 Round Purple, medium size; per oz. 40 cents,
 Improved New York Purple, very large and fine, the best; per oz. 60 cents; half oz. 40 cts.,
 Striped, fine fruit and beautiful,
 Black Pekin, per oz. 75 cents; half oz. 45 cents,
ENDIVE, page 118.

Green Curled, per lb. \$2.50; per oz. 25 cents,
 White Curled, per lb. \$2.50; per oz. 25 cents,
 Batavian, per lb. \$2.25; per oz. 25 cents,

KOHL RABI, page 107.

Large Early Purple, beautiful purple, tender, and excellent for the table; lb. \$2.00; oz. 20 cts.,
 Large Early White, fine and tender for table; per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20 cents,
 Large Late Green, large and excellent for stock; per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20,
 Large Late Purple, large and fine for stock; per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20 cents,
 Early White Vienna, delicate, much prized for forcing; per lb. \$5.00; per oz. 40 cents,
 Early Purple Vienna, another forcing variety, similar to above except in color; per lb. \$5.00; per oz. 40 cents,

LEEK, page 118.

Broad Flag, per lb. \$3.00; per oz. 30 cents,
 Musselburg, per lb. \$6.00; per oz. 50 cents,

LETTUCE, page 107.

Malta Drumhead, or Ice Cabbage, very large and superb; per oz. 25 cents,
 Large Pale Green Asiatic, a large and good Cabbage variety; per oz. 25 cents,
 Victoria Cabbage, hardy and fine for early sowing; per oz., 25 cts.,
 Neapolitan Cabbage, very large; best variety for summer; per oz., 30c.,
 Imperial White, large Cabbage; hardy, desirable for winter sowing; oz., 25 cts.,
 All the Year Round, a very hardy, compact growing Cabbage Lettuce, with small, close heads; in perfection a long time; oz., 40c.,
 Satisfaction, a new English variety, large, unusually tender; remaining in head a long time,
 New Premium Cabbage, good solid head, keeping in good condition without going to seed longer than any other variety; excellent for all uses and seasons; per oz., 50c.,
 Wheeler's Tom Thumb, a new dwarf variety, of excellent quality, with fine, white, solid heart; per oz. 50 cents,
 Early Tennis Ball, one of the earliest and best heading varieties; per oz., 25c.,
 Early Egg, very early; the best for forcing; small, beautiful yellow head; per oz., 30c.,
 Hardy Green Winter, the old Hammersmith; considered the best Winter Lettuce; oz., 25c.,
 Green Curled, a very beautiful sort for garnishing, fair quality, early; per oz., 25c.,
 White Silesian, early; rather loose head; tender; per oz., 25c.,
 Carter's Giant White Cos, new; superb, large and exceedingly tender; per oz., 50c.,
 Paris White Cos, one of the best of the Cos varieties; per oz., 25c.,
 Cut Leaved, a new, handsome, hardy sort. See FLORAL GUIDE for 1876, No. 1, page 45, for description,

MARTYNIA, page 92.

proboscidea, per oz. 75 cents, 10

MELONS, page 93.

MUSK MELONS.

Early Christina, early, yellow fleshed; per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20 cents, 10
 Jenny Lind, small fruit, but very fine quality, moderately early; per lb. \$2.00; oz. 20 cents, 10
 Prolific Nutmeg, a very good, hardy and prolific variety, fruit medium size, sometimes pretty large, roundish, netted, flesh thick, green and of very excellent flavor; per lb. \$2.50; oz. 25 cts., 10
 Nutmeg, medium size, round, flesh green, of good quality; per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15 cents, 5
 White Japanese, deliciously and delicately sweet, flesh thick, very pale green, skin creamy white and very thin; per lb. \$2.50; oz. 25 cents, 10
 Fine Netted, an early, delicious melon; per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20 cents, 10
 Green Citron, large, with thick, green flesh, good flavor; per lb. \$2.00; oz. 20 cents, 10
 Pineapple, dark green, oval, netted, flesh thick, sweet and juicy; per lb. \$2.00; oz. 20 cents, 10
 Persian, very large, rather late, green fleshed; per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20 cents, 10
 Casaba, a new variety, oblong, and very large, fine flavor, yellowish green flesh and netted skin; per lb. \$2.50; per oz. 25 cents, 10

WATER MELONS.

Mountain Sweet, dark green, flesh red, sweet and rich, early and hardy; lb. \$1.00; oz. 10 cts., 5
 Mountain Sprout, long, striped; scarlet flesh, one of the best, but not quite as early as Mountain Sweet; per lb. \$1.25; per oz. 15 cents, 10
 Lick Spanish, an old variety and one of the richest; round, rather small, dark green; red flesh, sweet and rich; per lb. 1.25; oz., 15c., 10
 Goodwin's Imperial, a good melon for amateurs, of fine quality; per oz. 30 cents, 10
 Vick's Early, Long, smooth, rather small, flesh bright pink, solid, sweet, and the earliest Melon we are acquainted with, 25
 Orange. The flesh separates easily from the rind, fair quality; per oz. 25 cents, 10
 Citron, for preserves; per lb. \$1.25; oz. 15 cents, 10

MUSTARD, page 93.

White, best for salad or culinary purposes; per lb. 50 cents, per oz. 10 cents, 5
 Chinese, a variety with larger leaves and more succulent stems than the other sorts, and prized for salad; per lb. 50 cents, per oz. 10 cents, 5
 Black, this is the kind usually used for commercial Mustard, being stronger than the White; per lb. 50 cents; per oz. 10 cents, 5

ONIONS, pages 94 and 95.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

A good deal of cheap Western and California Onion Seed will be offered this season. Ours is all of home growth, from pure selected Onions.

Wethersfield Red, one of the best varieties for a general crop; of good size; red, roundish, productive; heads and keeps well; per lb. \$2.50; per oz., 25c., 10
 Early Red, early; good; per lb., \$3.00; oz. 30c., 10
 Danvers Yellow, a fine, large, round Onion; very choicer; per lb., \$3.00; per oz. 30c., 10
 Large Yellow, a fine, large, flat Onion; forms bulbs readily; per lb., \$2.50; per oz., 25c., 10
 White Globe, a large, white Onion, as large as Danvers Yellow; per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40 cents, 10



FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Onions, Large Strasburg , flesh-colored; large; good keeper and productive; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c.,	10
Large Oval Madeira, or New Giant , flat; very large and good; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c.,	10
Large Round Madeira, or New Giant , per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c.,	10
White Lisbon , a very pretty, round, white Onion, almost 4 inches in diameter, a fair keeper, and a splendid variety for warm climates, like the South or South-west; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c.,	10
Silver-Skinned , true, white; delicate; early; not a good keeper; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c.,	10

NEW ITALIAN ONIONS.

New Giant Rocca, of Naples , a splendid large Onion, of globular shape, and light brown skin; weight as exhibited at the Royal Horticultural Society, of London, 3 pounds, 9 ounces; per lb., \$5.00; per oz., 40c.,	15
Large Blood Red Italian Tripoli , more flat than the preceding, quite as large, and blood red; per lb., \$6.00; per oz., 50c.,	15
Large Flat White Italian Tripoli , very pure white skin, flat, very mild flavor; and as large as either of the above; per lb., \$6.00; per oz., 50c.,	15
Early Flat White Italian Tripoli , beautiful white skin, very mild, of rapid growth, early; per lb., \$6.00; per oz., 50 cents,	15
Marzajola , new, and represented as the earliest Onion grown. In warm climates seed sown in autumn produces large bulbs in March; per lb., \$6.00; per oz., 50c.,	15
New Queen , white skin, fine flavor, and the best keeper of the new foreign Onions; rather small; per lb., \$8.00; per oz., 65c.,	25

OKRA, page 111.

Long Green , long, pale green, and ribbed; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Dwarf White , earliest and best for the North; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5

PARSLEY, page 111.

Enfield Matchless , one of the most delicate of the curled sorts; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Myatt's Garnishing , large, finely curled, bright green; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Carter's Champion Moss Curled , somewhat similar to Myatt's Garnishing, but very much superior, especially for garnishing purposes; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Giant Curled , very large growth, finely curled; per lb., 75 cents; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Covent Garden , the most elegant curled Parsley grown for garnishing purposes; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5

PUMPKINS, page 111.

Large Cheese , large, skin reddish orange; flesh thick, fine and sweet; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Cushaw , solid flesh, fine and sweet; keeps well; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Connecticut Field , lb. 50 cents; oz. 10 cents,	5

PARSNIPS, page 112.

Long Hollow Crown , one of the very best Parsnips grown, either for stock or the table; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Carter's New Maltese , claiming to be a marked improvement over all old sorts; per lb., \$2.50; per oz., 25 cents,	10

PEPPERS, page 112.

Tomato-formed Red , large—3 inches in diameter and 2 inches in length—ribbed; flesh thick, mild and pleasant; per oz., 30 cents,	5
Large Bell very large—nearly 4 inches long and 3 in diameter; glossy red, early, flesh thick and very mild; per oz., 30 cents,	5
Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth , much like Bell, perhaps a little larger; per oz., 50 cents,	10
Monstrous, or Grossum , a French variety, the largest we have ever grown; per oz., 50 cents,	10
Long Red , beautiful and productive, 4 inches in length and an inch or more in diameter; flesh thick and pungent; a good substitute for Cayenne; per oz., 30 cents,	5
Long Yellow , similar to the above except in color; both are late, and the plants should be started in a hot-bed; per oz., 30 cents,	5
Cayenne , small, pungent; the Cayenne Pepper of commerce; per oz., 35 cents,	5
Cherry-formed small, round, very productive, makes a pretty plant; very hot; per oz., 35 cents,	5

PEAS, page 113.

EARLIEST.

Carter's First Crop , earliest and most productive; height, 30 inches, and giving a large crop for so early a Pea; per quart, 60c.,	10
Kentish Invicta , round, blue Pea, and the earliest blue variety grown, and only a day or so after First Crop, excellent; 2 feet in height; per quart, 80c.,	20
McLean's Little Gem , a green, wrinkled, marrow Pea, as dwarf as Tom Thumb, of a delicious, rich, sugary flavor; very early; per quart, 80c.,	20
McLean's Advancer , a dwarf, green, wrinkled marrow, of fine flavor and very prolific; per quart, 70c.,	15
Laxton's Alpha , an excellent wrinkled Pea, about as early as Little Gem, growing about 30 inches; per quart, 80c.,	20
Nutting's No. 1 , a very excellent Pea; dwarf, about 15 inches in height, very early, productive, and of fine quality; per quart, 80c.,	20
Tom Thumb , very dwarf, 8 or 10 inches; per quart, 70c.,	15
Blue Peter , habit like Tom Thumb, but more robust, almost as dwarf, and immensely productive. We saw it in England, and it seemed to us the most promising of the new Peas for the American grower; per quart, 90c.,	20
Waite's Caractacus , one of the best and most productive early Peas, strong grower and next in earliness to Carter's First Crop; per quart, 50 cents,	10
Early Kent , 3 feet; the common early market Pea here; per quart, 50c.,	10

SECOND EARLY.

Laxton's Prolific Early Long Pod , a very productive, long-podded variety, having from 11 to 12 Peas in each pod; it is very hardy, and may be put in the ground as soon as the frost is out; per quart, 60c.,	10
McLean's Premier , a large, wrinkled Pea, in fact, the largest and finest looking Pea we have ever seen. It is claimed, in Europe, to be one of the best Peas in cultivation, both for productiveness and flavor; per quart, 70c.,	15
Napoleon , 30 inches; wrinkled; light green; rich, sweet; per quart, 70c.,	15



Peas, Eugenie, 30 inches; wrinkled; white; sweet and rich; per quart, 70c.,	15	SALSIFY, page 114.
McLean's Princess Royal, 1 foot; very productive, long podded, sweet; per quart, 60 cents,	10	Salsify, per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents,
LATE CROP.		Black, or Scorzonera, a black variety, with a somewhat bitter root, not much used at present; per oz., 25 cents,
Carter's Surprise, an improved large blue Pea, excellent in quality, and very productive; per quart, 60 cents,	10	10
Blue Imperial, 3 to 4 feet; very hardy and productive; fair quality; per quart, 50 cents,	10	SEA KALE.
Dwarf Waterloo Marrow, a splendid Pea, of very dwarf Tom Thumb habit; per quart, 80 cents,	20	Per oz. 35 cents,
Yorkshire Hero, a very fine, large, dwarf, wrinkled variety, of good quality and productive; per quart, 60 cents,	10	SQUASHES, page 115.
Champion of England, 5 feet; rich; sweet; popular everywhere; per quart, 50 cents,	10	Early Bush Scalloped, a good, early, Summer Squash, taking but little room, and bearing abundantly; plant in hills three feet apart; per lb., 1.25; per oz., 15 cents,
Dwarf Sugar, 3 feet; pods skinless and edible; good quality shelled; per quart, 80 cents,	20	10
Tall Sugar, 5 feet; edible pods, very large and long; per quart, 80 cents,	20	Early Bush Crook-Necked, the richest summer Squash; very early and productive; plant in hills three feet apart; per lb., \$1.25; per oz., 15 cents,
RHUBARB, page 113.		10
Myatt's Victoria, per oz., 25 cents,	5	Hubbard, an excellent Squash, almost as good as the Sweet Potato; per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents,
Linnæus, per oz., 25 cents,	5	10
RADISHES, page 114.		Marblehead, a very good winter Squash, resembling the Hubbard, sometimes quite as good, though more variable; per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents,
Rose Olive-Shaped, oval; very tender and excellent; an inch and a half long; flesh rose color; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5	10
Scarlet Olive-Shaped, like the above except in color; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5	Butnam. This is a new variety, evidently from the Hubbard, and in appearance almost like the light colored variety of the Hubbard, when first introduced. We have had some specimens for trial, and it is the driest Squash we have ever eaten, and on this account, if this good quality is constant, will be prized. The flavor does not suit our taste as well as the Hubbard,
Scarlet Olive-Shaped, White Tip, called New French Breakfast; very tender and beautiful; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5	25
White Olive-Shaped, like the other olive-shaped varieties in everything except color; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5	Turban, or Turk's Cap, a good fall and early winter Squash, greenish in color, striped with white; in form it somewhat resembles a turban; flesh orange; almost as good as Hubbard, and weighing about six pounds; per lb., \$2.25; per oz., 25 cents,
Long Scarlet Short-Top, the favorite long market Radish everywhere; 6 or 7 inches long; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5	10
Salmon Color, like Scarlet Short-Top, but lighter in color; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5	Boston Marrow, a good, tender, rich variety, for fall and winter; per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents,
Long White Naples, a beautiful long, clear white Radish, tinged with green at the top; excellent for a late Radish; per lb., \$1.00 per oz., 10 cents,	5	10
Red Turnip, round; about an inch in diameter; skin scarlet; flesh white; good; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5	Winter Crook-Neck, of fair quality, very hardy and a good keeper; per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents,
White Turnip, similar to above except in color, and being less pungent and a few days later; per lb., \$1.00 per oz., 10 cents,	5	10
Yellow Turnip, similar to the above except in color; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5	SPINACH, page 115.
Chinese Rose Winter, sow in summer, same as Turnips; per lb., \$1.25; per oz., 15 cents,	5	Prickly, or Fall, hardest and best for fall or very early spring sowing; per lb., 75 cents; per oz., 10 cents,
Chinese White Winter, an excellent white winter Radish, like Chinese Rose, except in color; per lb., \$1.25; per oz., 15 cents,	5	5
Black Spanish Winter, Round, per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5	Round, or Summer, for spring sowing; per lb., 75 cents; per oz., 10 cents,
Black Spanish Winter, Long, per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5	5
Large White Spanish Winter, per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents,	10	New Zealand, very large and luxuriant; endures drouth well, and produces a large quantity of leaves; plants should stand at least two feet apart; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20 cents,
California Mammoth White Winter, is really a Chinese Radish, grown by the Chinese in California; 8 to 12 inches long, and from 2 to 3 inches in diameter; white, solid and good flavor; per lb., \$3.50; per oz., 30 cents,	15	10
		TOMATOES, page 116.
		Hubbard's Curled Leaf, the earliest of all the Tomatoes; small to medium in size, some specimens irregular; plant dwarf in habit; set half the usual distance apart; the leaves curl as though the plants were drying up; oz., 25 cts.,
		5
		Early Smooth Red, early, smooth, round, medium size, of fair quality, and productive; per oz., 30 cents,
		5
		Gen. Grant, a very superior, good sized Tomato, smooth, rather flat in form; of good quality, and ripens rapidly and thoroughly; oz., 30 cts.,
		5
		Hathaway's Excelsior, early, medium to large, smooth as an apple; very solid, and of excellent quality every way; the best Tomato I have ever grown; per oz., 40 cents; per half oz., 25 cents,
		5



Tomato, Trophy, very large, pretty smooth, very solid, and of fair quality; too late or it would be popular: per oz., 50 cents; half oz., 30 cents, .	10
Green Gage, a new, smooth, orange-colored Tomato; less than medium size; of very good flavor,	10
Persian, a very large, solid variety, of delicate flavor, and beautiful creamy yellow in color; per oz., 25 cents,	5
Large Yellow, bright yellow, large, smooth; per oz., 30 cents,	5
Pear-Shaped, fine for preserving and pickling, .	5
Plum-Shaped, Yellow, for preserving and pickling.	5
Cherry, Yellow and Red, for preserving or pickling, each,	5
Strawberry, or Winter Cherry, a distinct species; prized for preserving,	10

TURNIPS, page 117.

ENGLISH TURNIPS.

Early White Flat Dutch, size medium; grows quick; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Early Yellow Dutch, one of the best for the garden; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
White Norfolk, a popular variety for feeding; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Strap-Leaved White-Top, roundish, of medium size; one of the best, either for market or family use; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents, .	5
Strap-Leaved Red-Top, similar to above, purple above ground; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10c, .	5
Early White Stone, a good, globe-shaped Turnip; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Early Yellow Stone, similar to above, except in color; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Early White Six Weeks, or Snow Ball, very early and fine; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents, .	5
White Globe, large, white; fine for field culture; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Orange Jelly, a very beautiful yellow Turnip, one of the very best yellows for the table; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Long Red Tankard, good and productive sort for field crop, per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents, .	5
Green-Top Yellow Aberdeen, excellent, per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Yellow Malta, fine, rather small, very smooth; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Jersey Navet, a new, delicate, white Turnip, long, somewhat like the Parsnip in form; one of the best for the table, very sweet; per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents,	10
Teltow, a well-known German variety; flesh white, firm, sweet and of excellent flavor; per lb., \$1.00; oz., 10c,	5

RUTA-BAGA, OR SWEDE TURNIPS.

White Sweet, a large, white, solid Swede, sometimes called White Russian; lb., \$1.00; oz., 10c, .	5
White Red-Top, a French Swede, with reddish purple top, sweet and solid; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Green-Top, a round, solid, sweet variety, very productive; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents, .	5
Laing's Purple-Top, an old and favorite variety, good keeper, solid and productive; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Carter's Imperial Purple-Top, claimed to be the best Purple-top grown; very hardy; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5

Turnips, Marshall's Extra Purple-Top, a celebrated English variety, and one of the very best; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,

5

Skirving's Liverpool, very smooth, good quality, and of medium size, very solid and sweet; supposed to be the best for a shallow soil; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,

5

Sutton's Champion, a good English variety, very much resembling Marshall's Extra Purple-top; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,

5

Large London, a good and very reliable long keeping variety; per lb., \$1.00; oz., 10 cents,

5

HERBS, page 119.

Anise; Arnica; Balm; Basil, Sweet; Bene; Borage; Caraway; Catnip; Coriander; Cumin; Dill; Fennel, Large Sweet; Horehound; Hyssop; Lavender; Marjoram, Sweet; Rosemary; Rue; Saffron; Sage; Savory, Summer; Savory, Winter; Tansy; Thyme, Broad-Leaved English; Thyme, Summer; Thyme, Winter; Wormwood; each,

5

GRASSES AND CLOVER.

At the price per bushel we deliver to Express Company here or on board cars. No charge for bags or packing. By the quart we prepay postage.

Crested Dog's Tail, (*Cynosurus cristatus*), quart, 75

Kentucky Blue Grass, (*Poa pratensis*), clean seed; per bushel, \$2.50; peck, 85 cents; quart, 25

Orchard Grass, (*Dactylis glomerata*), per bushel, \$4.00; peck, 1.25; quart,

30

Pacey's Perennial Rye Grass, (*Loillum perenne*), per bushel, \$4.00; peck, \$1.35; quart,

30

Red Top, (*Agrostis vulgaris*), per bushel, \$2.50; peck, 85 cents; quart,

25

Sheep's Fescue, (*Festuca ovina*), per quart,

35

Slender-Leaved Fescue, (*Festuca tenuifolia*), per quart,

35

Sweet Vernal Grass, (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), per lb., \$1.00; per oz.,

10

Lawn Grass, fine mixed; per bushel, \$4.00; per peck, \$1.25; per quart,

30

Clover, White, per lb., by mail, 75 cents; per 100 lbs., delivered to railroad here, \$50.00

Alsike, per lb., by mail, 75 cents; per 100 lbs., delivered to railroad here, \$50.00

Scarlet, (*Trifolium incarnatum*), per lb., by mail, 50 cents; per 100 lbs., delivered here, 25.00

Lucerne, (*Alfalfa*), per lb., by mail, 75 cents; 100 lbs., delivered here, 50.00

Lucerne, (*California Alfalfa*), per lb., by mail, 75 cents; per 100 lbs., delivered here, 50.00

Spring Vetches, per lb., by mail, 35 cents; per 100 lbs., delivered here, 10.00

Sainfoin, per lb., by mail, 60 cents; per bushel, delivered here, 6.00

GRASS SHED IN BULK, BY MAIL.

peck. bush.

Blue Grass, post-paid, \$1.25 5.00

Orchard Grass, " 1.65 6.50

Red Top, " 1.25 5.00

Lawn Grass, " 1.75 7.00

ONION SETS.

We keep on hand usually a good stock of Onion Sets of the best quality. As the prices by the bushel vary so much each season, we can give only approximate quotations, subject to market changes:

English Multipliers, or Potato Onions, per bushel \$6.00; peck, \$1.75; quart, 50



Top, or Button Onions, per bush., \$8.00; peck, \$2.25; quart,	50
Yellow Bottom Sets, per bush., \$7.50; peck, \$2.00; quart,	50
White Bottom Sets, per bushel, \$8.00; peck, \$2.25; quart,	50

SHALLOTTES, page 20, FLORAL GUIDE.

Shallots, per bushel \$6.00; peck \$1.75; quart . . .	40
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Although Onion Sets vary in price, as before noted, customers can depend upon being supplied at the very lowest market price, and of the best quality.

ARTICHOKE, pp. 21 and 22 FLORAL GUIDE.

Artichoke, true, seed,	
Jerusalem Artichoke, tubers; per bushel \$5.00; per peck \$1.50; per quart	50

RHUBARB, or

Pie Plant, Roots, per dozen \$2.50; each	25
--	----

At bushel and peck rates, purchasers pay their own charges.

Garlic Sets, per lb.,	40
Horse Radish Sets, per 100, \$1.25; dozen,	30

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Conover's Colossal, 1 year, by mail, prepaid, per dozen, 30 cents; per 100,	\$1.50
2 years, by mail, prepaid, per dozen, 30 cents; per 100,	3.50
2 years, by express, not paid; per 100,	1.50

Not less than 50 roots at 100 rates.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

Per lb.,	30
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For culture, etc., see GUIDE No. 1, for 1875.

HEDGE SEEDS.

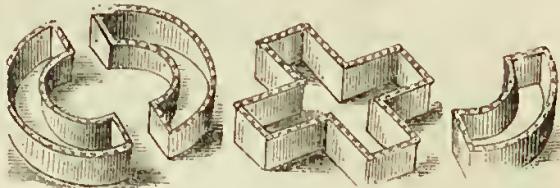
Osage Orange, per lb.,	\$0.75
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Honey Locust, per lb., 75

DINING TABLE ORNAMENTS.

Nothing can be more tasteful than the elegant glass ornaments now made for the adornment of the Dining Table. The little glass troughs, about two inches in width and depth, outside measure, are of so many different forms that they can be made up in any shape desired. They are supplied with water, and then filled with flowers, and generally surround a fine center piece. We have even seen beautiful monograms made of them at weddings. All can be packed and sent safely by Express. The following are the prices of the glass troughs here:

Large one-half circle,	each 80 cents
Small one-half circle,	" 65 "
One-fourth circle,	" 50 "
Straight, 18 inches,	" \$1.20
Straight, 12 inches,	" 70 cents
Straight, 9 inches,	" 60 "
Crosses,	" 85 "
Canoes,	" \$1.25



The above are highly ornamental, and can be used with great effect. Single pieces are sometimes ordered by our customers, but they can hardly be used to any advantage.



THE "EXCELSIOR" LAWN MOWER.

After a careful examination, and witnessing several trials, I am led to believe that the New "Excelsior" Lawn Mower is the best Mower for all work that I have seen. It is very simple in construction, and is not likely to get out of order with proper use, and for style of finish and Mechanical construction do not think it is excelled by any in the market.

It has an open balance wiper — with steel knives — the only practical means of securing strength and ease of draft, and Patent Adjustable Wrought Iron handle attached to each side of the Machine.

PRICES.

No. 1, Width of Cut 9 inches,	\$14.00
No. 2, Width of Cut 12 inches,	18.00
No. 3, Width of Cut 15 inches,	22.00
No. 4, Width of Cut 18 inches,	26.00

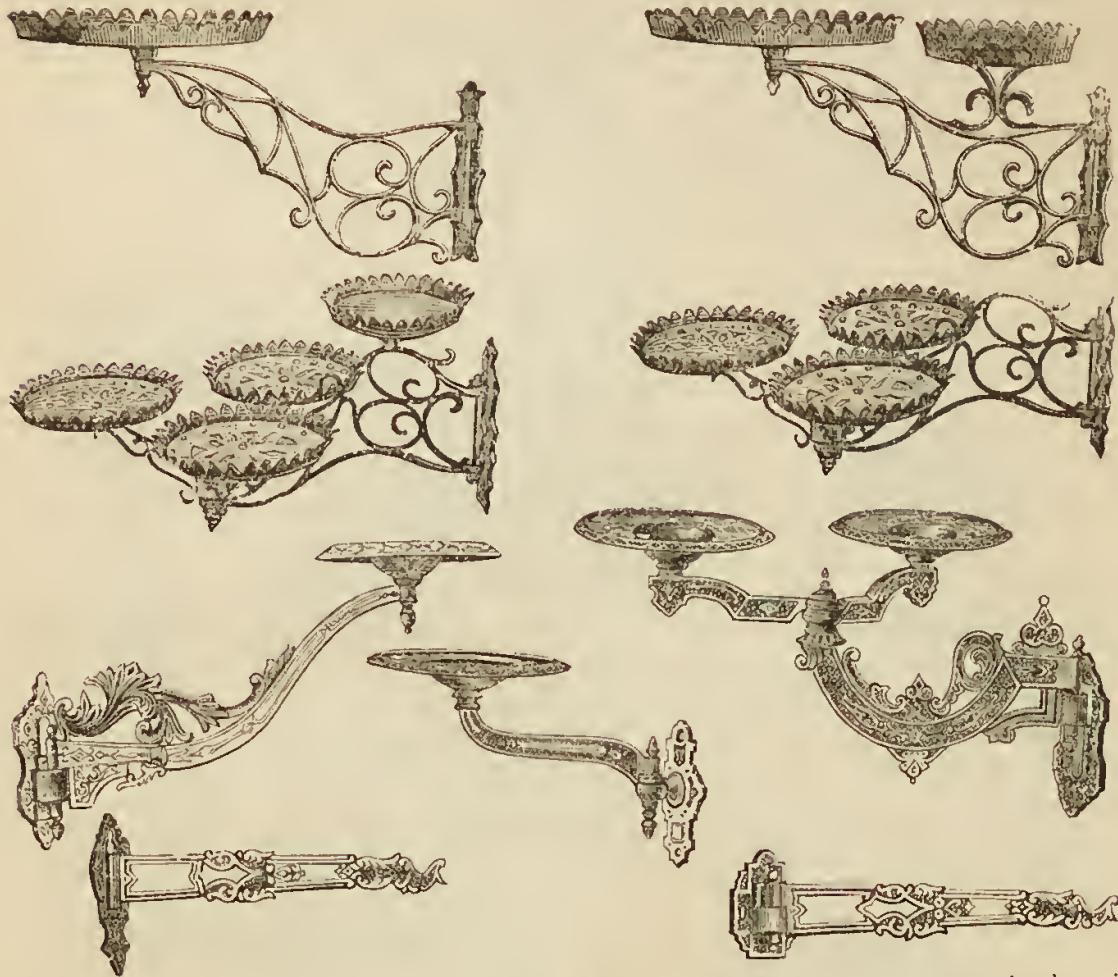
NOVELTIES. — In our next number we shall give a list of Foreign Novelties. We have heard of nothing startling yet. We design to have our next number reach subscribers by the first of February.

WARRANTIES. — We grow many of our Seeds and obtain the remainder from the best growers in the world. Still, I wish it understood that I warrant nothing, and will say as last year, that while people possess so much of original sin, and are so ready to say "the woman thou gavest me," or "the seeds thou sentest me," we do not propose to warrant Seeds unless we can get Customers warranted.



BRACKETS FOR FLOWER POTS.

Since we introduced Swing Brackets for Windows, the demand has been constantly increasing. They are fastened to the casing of the window, so that they receive the light, and they can swing back at night when there is danger of hard frost.



	each	by mail	each	by mail	
No. 0, Single Pot Bracket, 7 inch arm, bronzed, (see Engraving),	60	1 00	No. 52, Single Pot Bracket, same as No. 00, light Antique finish,	75	1 10
No. 00, Single Pot Bracket, same as No. 0, 9 inch arm,	75	1 10	No. 60, Single Pot Bracket, 13 inch arm, bronzed, (see Engraving),	85	1 40
No. 1, Single Pot Bracket, (see Engraving,)	70	1 10	No. 62, Same as No. 60, dark Antique finish	1 00	1 70
No. 2, Two Pot Bracket, (see Engraving)	90	1 35	No. 202, Two Pot, dark Antique finish, (see Engraving),	2 50	3 50
No. 3, Three Pot Bracket, (see Eng.)	1 40	2 00	No. 203, Two Pot, light Antique finish, same as No. 202,	2 50	3 50
No. 4, Four Pot Bracket, (see Engraving)	1 75	2 50	No. 13, Cage or Basket Hook, 10 inch arm, swinging, (see Engraving,)	25	40
No. 6, Four Pot Bracket, center tray 6 inches in diameter, other trays 3 in. 2 00	3 50		No. 21, Cage or Basket Hook, 10 inch arm, (see Engraving,)	25	40
No. 9, A very pretty, light, Two Pot Bracket,	1 25	1 75	Window Shelf Black Walnut with Bronzed Bracket,	2 50	
No. 11, A very pretty, light, Four Pot Bracket,	1 75	2 55	Four Cup Table Stand, a very neat ornament, 12 inches high,	2 25	2 80
No. 12, A very pretty, light, Single Pot Bracket,	50	75	Three Cup Table Stand, same as Four Cup Stand without the center Cup,	1 75	2 40
No. 50, Single Pot Bracket, same as No. 00, dark Antique finish,	75	1 10			

BOUQUET HOLDERS.

Bouquet Holder, a useful little article for the coat, dress or hair, for keeping flowers fresh. Fill with water, and attach to the dress, etc., by the pin; each, 15 cents; per dozen, \$1.50, by mail, post paid.



BOUQUET HOLDER.

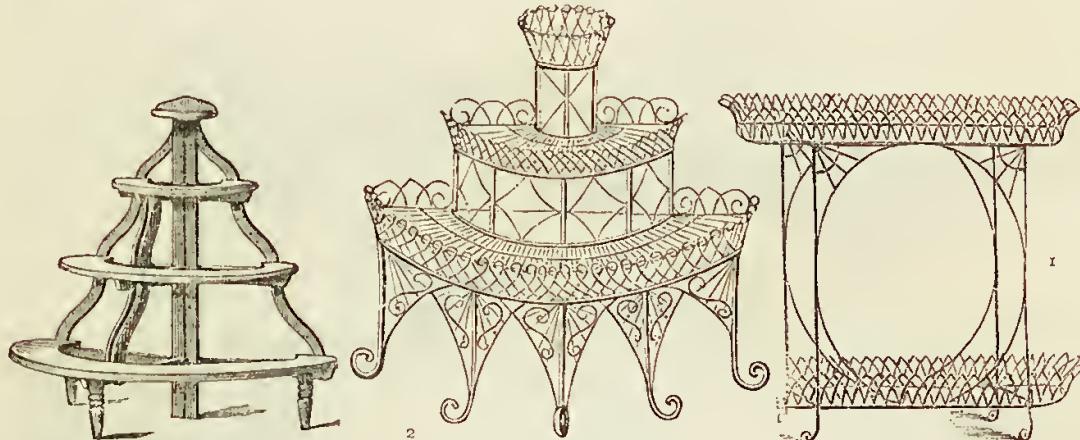


HOUSE ADORNMENTS.

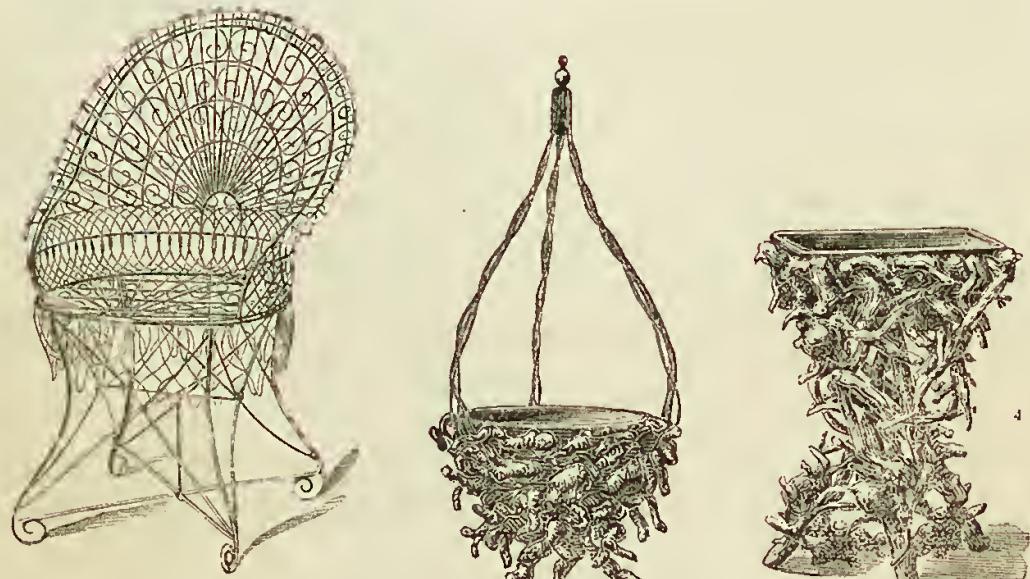
Nothing can give a home more cheerful appearance than a few plants and flowers, and when they are accompanied with tasteful accessories, the fine effect is much increased. We give descriptions of articles of this class that we can supply, and have selected generally those of a moderate price, and yet of excellent design. We have a very large lot of beautiful articles, of almost every description, for beautifying the house—Aquariums, Vases, Ornamental Pots, Hanging Baskets, Floral Table Ornaments, etc., a few only of which we can even name here, but we are preparing a full *Catalogue of Ornamental Goods*, and will forward a copy to all who desire.

Customers will please bear in mind that we do not prepay charges on the following articles, except in cases noted, although many of the smaller things can be packed with large orders for Seeds, etc., and go without extra charge. The annexed prices include packing and delivering to Express Company or on board cars.

PLANT STANDS.



Wire Stand, half round, (Engraving, fig. 2,) 3 feet 6 inches in diameter, on castors,	\$8 00
Wire Stand, full round, 3 feet in diameter, on castors,	15 00
Wire Stand, half round, same as fig. 2, on castors, without border, 3 feet in diameter,	4 50
Wire Stand, oval, 3 feet, without border on bottom shelf, on castors,	5 50
Wire Stand, oval, 3 feet, with border on bottom shelf, on castors, (Engraving, fig. 1,)	6 00
Folding Plant Stand, wood, 4 steps, painted green, takes but little space in shipping, (Engraving, fig. 3,)	4 00
Folding Plant Stand, 5 steps, same as Fig. 3,	5 00



Easy Chair, made of wire and wrought Iron, and suitable for lawn or piazza, and are very desirable; price \$5.50
A Settee made of the same material, seating 2 persons, 11.00

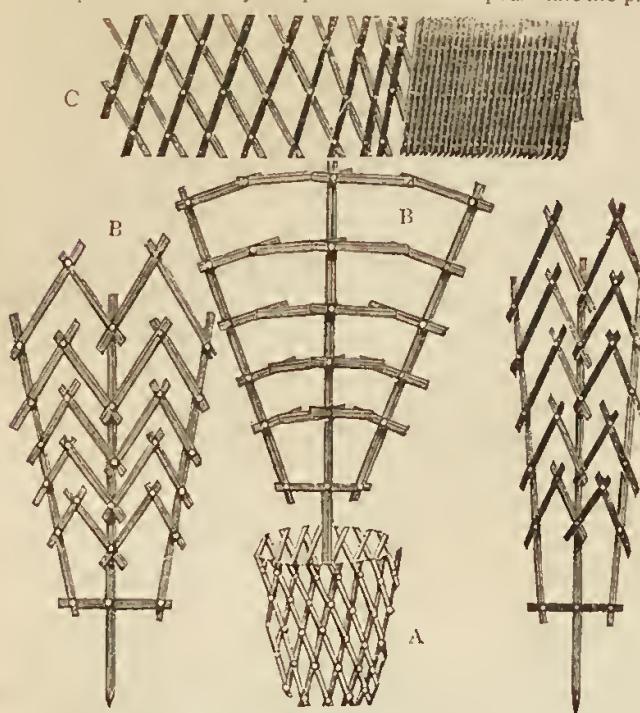
Rustic Hanging Baskets.
No. 5, 9 inch bowl \$1.50
No. 5, 10 inch bowl, 2.00
No. 5, 12 inch bowl, 2.50

Rustic Vase, oblong; one of the best; three sizes of No. 4.
Small, 14 in long, 20 in. high, 5.25
Medium, 16 in. long, 24 in high 5.75
Large, 22 in. long, 28 in. high, 7.00



FLOWER POT COVERS AND TRELLISES.

Those who have desirable plants in common pots which they do not wish to disturb, and who have no large ornamental pots in which they can place the common pots while the plants are in flower, and when desired for any special display, will be pleased with the ORNAMENTAL POT COVERS, as shown in the engravings. These goods are very ornamental, made from black Walnut, fastened with best French Gilt, Silver plated, or White China Head Nails.



WHALE OIL SOAP.—Whale Oil Soap is one of the most useful articles we possess for the destruction of insects on plants. We have it put up so as to be readily shipped by Express only, at the expense of purchaser.

1 lb. box, 20 cents; 2 lbs., 35 cents; 5 lb. boxes, 80 cts.; 10 lb. boxes, \$1.50; 20 lb. boxes, \$2.50.
Gishurst's Compound, postpaid, per box, \$1.25
Guano, postpaid, per lb. 30 cents; 5 lbs. 50
Tobacco Soap, per lb. package, 75 cents; postpaid, 1.00
" " per 1/2 lb. 40 cents; postpaid, 50



SYRINGES.

No. 0, unpolished, 12 1/2 inch barrel, 1 rose, \$2.50
No. 1, 12 1/2 inch barrel, \$3.50
No. 2, 13 1/2 " " same as engraving, 4.75
No. 3, 18 " " " " 6.75
No. 5, 18 " " Improved Rose, 7.50
No. 7, Knuckle Joint, 10.00

EXCELSIOR POCKET AND DISSECTING MICROSCOPE.—For Gardeners, Florists and Family use. It is used for examining seeds, insects, &c. Packed in neat Black Walnut boxes, so as to be easily carried in the pocket.

With three Lenses, by mail, postpaid, \$3.00; with two Lenses, by mail, postpaid,
We will give an engraving in next number.

THE FLORAL ATOMIZER is one of the best and cheapest articles for use, for destroying Insects on Plants by the application of Water or Insect Soaps. Price by mail, postpaid, \$1.00.
The liquid is forced out in a fine spray.

OXALIS POTS.—The Rustic Oxalis Pot, or Hanging Logs, are a very pretty imitation of an Oak log. It is hung by Brass Chains, two at each end; there are four sizes of them. Price, each, complete with chain, 6 inch, 85 cents; 7 inch, \$1.00; 8 inch, \$1.25; 9 inch, \$1.50.

We have on sale a large assortment of Fancy Flower Pots, varying in price from 75 cents to \$10.00. Also, a full variety of Fish Globes, Gold Fish, Aquariums, &c. Catalogue of these and other Ornamental Goods mailed on application.

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS, new and very much improved edition. Price, in paper covers, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents.

POT COVERS, NEW STYLES, [Fig. A.]

postpaid

No. 1, 5 inch Flower Pot Cover,	\$0.35	\$0.40
No. 2, 6 inch Flower Pot Cover,	. . . 40	45
No. 3, 7 inch Flower Pot Cover,	. . . 45	55
No. 4, 8 inch Flower Pot Cover,	. . . 50	60
No. 5, 9 inch Flower Pot Cover,	. . . 55	65

ADJUSTABLE FLOWER POT TRELLISES, [Fig. B.]

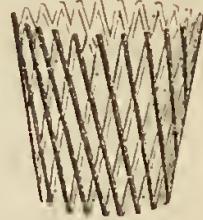
18 inch, 30 cents, by mail, postpaid, . . . \$0.45
24 inch, 40 cents, by mail, postpaid, 60
30 inch, 50 cents, sent by Express at risk and expense of purchaser.
36 inch, 60 cents, sent by Express at risk and expense of purchaser.

EXTENSION IVY TRELLISES, [Fig. C.]

6 inch Extension Trellis, expanding to 6 feet, 60 cents, by mail, postpaid, . . . \$2.70
8 inch Extension Trellis, expanding to 9 feet long, 80 cents, by mail, postpaid, 95

GERMAN POT COVERS.

This style is of wood, nicely ornamented, and being elastic in consequence of their peculiar construction, will fit pots of several sizes, and when not in use can be folded up. They are made of several sizes, and of different prices, and all are pretty.



Black Walnut, plain, 5 to 8 inches high, \$0.20 to \$0.35
Painted fancy colors, 5 to 8 inches high, 25 to 40
Painted assorted colors with nails, 5 to 8 in-

ches high, 35 to 50
Gilt, 6 to 8 inches, 60 cents to 70

These measures will fit any pot of the given height. All of the German Covers can be sent by mail, post paid at the above prices.

We also have a large variety of Trellises for Pots and out-door use, a Circular of which will be mailed on application.

Ladies' and Children's Garden Tools, useful, handy and small. Are liked very much. Put up in neat boxes, 11 inches long by 3 wide. No extra polish, \$1.25: by mail, prepaid,

No. 2, painted and polished,



OXALIS POTS.

The Rustic Oxalis Pot, or Hanging Logs, are a very pretty imitation of

an Oak log. It is hung by Brass Chains, two at each end; there are four sizes of them. Price, each, complete with chain, 6 inch, 85 cents; 7 inch, \$1.00; 8 inch, \$1.25; 9 inch, \$1.50.

We have on sale a large assortment of Fancy Flower Pots, varying in price from 75 cents to \$10.00. Also, a full variety of Fish Globes, Gold Fish, Aquariums, &c. Catalogue of these and other Ornamental Goods mailed on application.

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS, new and very much improved edition. Price, in paper covers, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents.

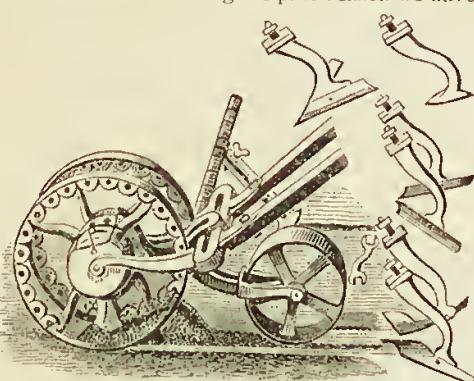


PLANET Jr. COMBINED SEED DRILL AND WHEEL HOE.

These excellent Tools are of the newest and most approved construction, simple, compact and strong, working well in all soils. During the past season we have sold over one hundred of these Machines, and they have given universal satisfaction.

The Drill holds one quart, yet works equally well with a fraction of an ounce. The Hopper moves with the carrying wheels, preventing all packing and clogging. The holes can be adjusted all together, and each is so covered by a shield, discharging only after reaching the bottom, that regular dropping is insured. The Plow works between the carrying wheels, opening the furrow just at the depth set. The covering is done as shown in the cut, the Plow throwing the earth upon the wheels, which continually return it exactly on the top of the seed. The Plow readily passes fast roots and rocks without waste of seed, by a slight raising of the handles. It becomes a Wheel Hoe by removing one bolt. It has two pairs of interchangeable tempered steel hoes, one for delicate work close to the plants, leaving the ground level, the other for throwing heavy furrows to or from the row. It has also a subsoiler and shovel plow for deep stirring. Onion growers can sow their crops at any depth, and do also all the

No vegetable garden, however small, should be without one.



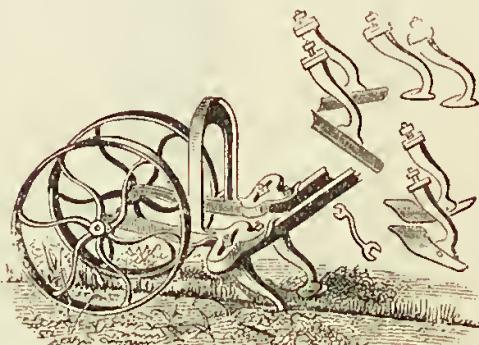
Planet Jr. Combined Drill and Wheel Hoe.
hoeing with surprising ease, rapidity and perfection.

Price \$15.00, delivered to Express Company or on board cars here.

THE PLANET Jr. DOUBLE WHEEL HOE.

The Double' Wheel Hoe will do the work of six to twelve men with hand hoes, among Market Garden and Root Crops, and small Nursery Stock, *finishing perfectly both sides of the row at once*, working to or from it, deep or shallow, closer and far better than by hand, and also between the rows when desired. The arch allows working the crop until twelve inches high, both sides at once. The regular width between wheels is 6 inches, but it can be quickly reduced to 2 inches, then working *between rows*, as in late hoeings of Onions, &c., or it can be expanded to 9 inches for wide work and advanced crops. Each Machine has three pairs of exchangeable tempered steel hoes, and a pair of subsoilers, and will work in almost any way desired, all rows from 6 inches to 18 inches wide, *giving universal surprise and satisfaction*. Will work 6, 9, 10 and 12 inch rows, two at once. Price \$10.

We have a few of the old style Planet Jr. Combined Drill and Wheel Hoe, which we will sell at \$10.00 each. These are good Machines for the money. In 1874 we sold seventy-five of them, and they were very satisfactory. A first rate Drill for



Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe—1st Hoeing.

MATTHEW'S GARDEN SEED DRILL.

A really reliable Seed Drill is appreciated by vegetable growers as a great *labor and money saver*. And in response to the increasing demand for a better implement of the kind, I now confidently offer the Matthews' Garden Seed Drill as the *most perfect Drill yet placed before the public*. It may be safely trusted to sow all the different varieties of Beet, Carrot, Onion, Turnip, Parsnip, Sage, Spinach, Sorghum, Peas, Beans, Broom Corn, Fodder Corn, &c.

Its inventor, Mr. E. G. MATTHEWS, has been many years engaged in the manufacture of similar implements. He invented and manufactured the Holbrook "Regulator" Drill, but time and experience have enabled him to produce in this new Drill one which, while avoiding the imperfections in that, possesses valuable improvements.

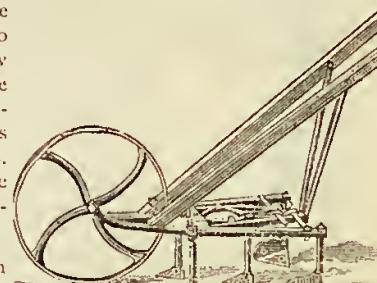
MATTHEW'S GARDEN SEED DRILL.

What the inventor is that it does away with the Cultivator. Price \$12.00, packed and delivered to Rail-

way Company here.

Keep a line of the Holbrook machines, some preferring them to the Cultivators we have in constant use in our own grounds, very excellent work.

Holbrook's New Regulator Seed Drill,	\$12.00
Holbrook's Hand Cultivator, Iron Frame,	7.00
Holbrook's Hand Cultivator, Wood Frame,	5.00



HOLBROOK'S HAND CULTIVATOR.



CHROMO F is a beautiful Floral Cross, made for us in Germany. It was designed to be 19 by 24 inches, like the others, but by mistake it is only 18 by 23. It is an elegant ornament, either for the church or school or parlor.



CHROMO G is a basket of flowers, 26 varieties, and a very beautiful and artistic work. It is 12 by 16 inches, being made small at the request of some of my customers who desired at least one small one for convenience of arranging.



CHROMO H is called *Winter In-doors and Out*, and represents a stand covered with winter flowers, house plants, etc., while from the window is seen the leafless trees, the snow-covered hills'ide, and other evidences of winter.



CHROMO I is our regular Chromo of Lilies, including all the California Lilies, and is, we think, the most complete and artistic arrangement of Lilies in the world. It takes the place of old Chromo B, which lacked some of the California Lilies.

PRICE OF CHROMOS.—Framed in Black Walnut and Gilt, and \$2.75. No charge for boxing or shipping, but those ordering must pay the postage. The whole Eight, framed, \$20.00.

Our Chromos are about 19 by 24 inches, except otherwise noted. Our G Chromo is only 12 by 16 inches, we sell at 50 cents each, on paper, and \$1.00 on stretched, pre-paid. Framed in Black Walnut and Gilt, \$2.00.



VICK'S ORDER SHEET of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Name	AMOUNT ENCLOSED.	P. O. Order, \$
Post Office	" "	Draft,
County	" "	Cash,
State	TOTAL,	\$
	Date	1872.

Pounds	Ounces	Papers	NAMES OF SEEDS WANTED.	PRICE.

Pounds	Ounces	Papers	NAMES OF SEEDS WANTED.	PRICE.